

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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April 21, 1938

No. 8



DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

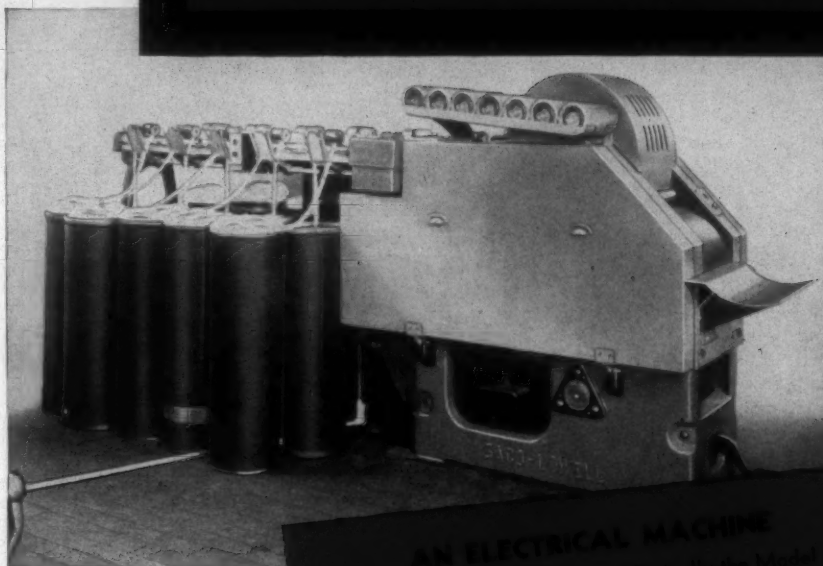
Slippage in the primary winding will cause coned yarn to slough-off, or develop wasteful press-offs at the knitting machine. The SONOCO *Velvet Surface Cone* eliminates slippage . . forms the foundation of a perfect yarn package.

Visit Sonoco at the Knitting Arts Exhibition—Booths Nos. 96, 97, 98, 99—Philadelphia, Pa., April 25 to 29

SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY
HARTSVILLE
S. C.

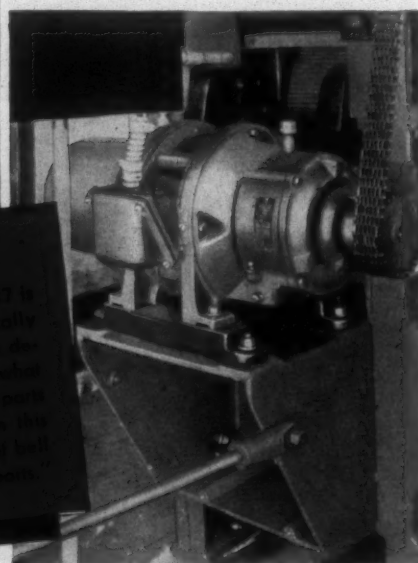
Saco-Lowell

Incorporates Complete Electrical System in High-speed, Precision Lap Winder



LEFT—With all moving parts enclosed, and with the electric drive and control built in, this Saco-Lowell Model 37 lap winder sets new standards of fast and uniform production

BELOW—G-E gear-motor with disk brake—a positive and smooth drive for the Model 37 and for many other textile machines



AN ELECTRICAL MACHINE

From the Saco-Lowell Bulletin: "Essentially the Model 37 is self-contained, electrically controlled, and an electrically driven machine in which the mechanical parts have been designed and built around the electrical parts in contrast to what has generally been the practice of tacking the electrical parts on to a mechanical design. Designing the machine in this manner enabled us to eliminate the noisy collection of belt wheels, sleeves, springs, push, catches, and other small parts."

SACO-LOWELL'S

Model 37 is an outstanding development in a high-speed, precision lap winder. This lap winder, according to the manufacturer,

while making laps of greater uniformity, produces 33 1/3 per cent more than any previous machine of this type.

In perfecting the Model 37, Saco-Lowell engineers drew upon the application experience of General Electric.

This combination has resulted in:

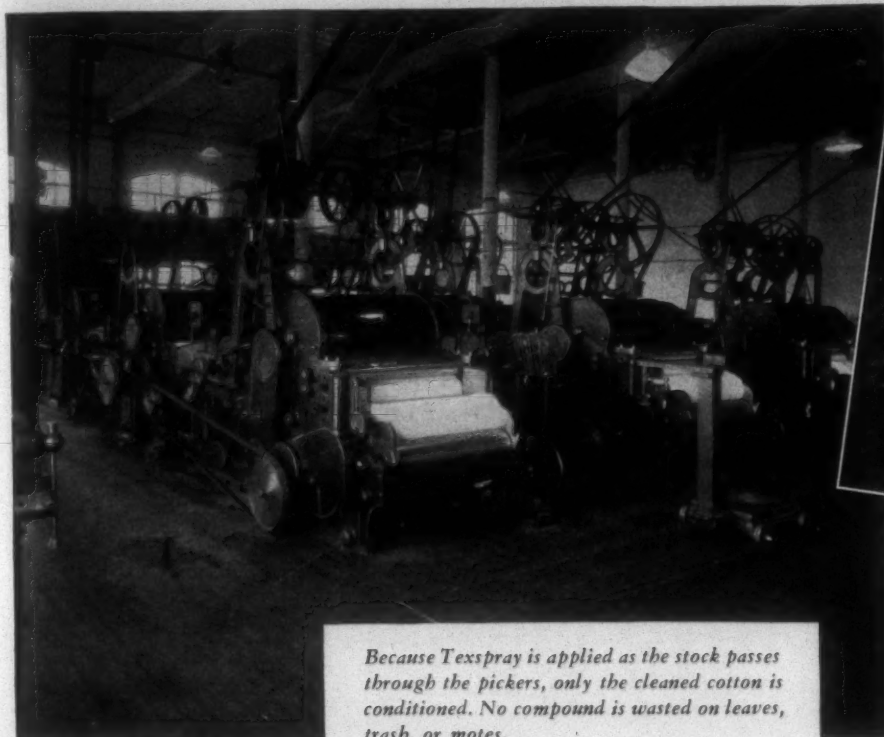
1. Increased productive capacity.
2. Yard-for-yard weights of unusual uniformity.
3. Simpler operation, with safety at a new high standard.
4. Elimination of numerous bothersome parts.

The Model 37 has a built-in drive and control system. Thus the electrical installation requires only the connection of power leads to put the machine into operation. Use of a disk-type brake on the motor makes possible positive braking without jarring the machine. Electric stop-motion control automatically and instantly stops the machine whenever an end breaks.

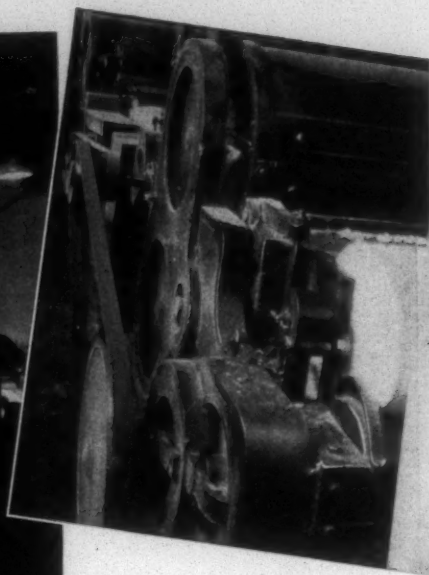
Whether you are building or installing machines, it will pay you to consult General Electric as to the correct electrical application. Inquire of the nearest G-E office, or write General Electric, Schenectady, N. Y.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

FLY *reduced as much as 70%* in your card room alone!



Because Texspray is applied as the stock passes through the pickers, only the cleaned cotton is conditioned. No compound is wasted on leaves, trash, or motes.



Texspray is sprayed on the cotton where it enters the beater chamber of the picker. This is the only place where each and every fibre can be conditioned uniformly. Here, only cotton that goes into the finished product is sprayed. This means no waste of compound.

HEALTHIER working condition assured! Clearing the atmosphere in your card room is one of the many practical benefits you'll receive from installing the Texspray System of cotton conditioning.

Immediately the Texsprayed stock is being run, card room personnel feel better, work better, produce a better product.

So it goes—from card room to looms or knitting machines;

every process throughout the mill showing improvement.

Spinning mill men will tell you that it is easier to control counts, and produce more uniform yarn . . . using stock conditioned by Texspray Process.

We are prepared to install the Texspray System in cotton manufacturing centers of the United States. Investigate this *successful* system now. The Texas Company, 135 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.



Be sure you read this booklet. It points out the benefits to you of cotton conditioning and how simple this system is. A free copy is yours for the asking . . . with no obligation.

Cotton Conditioning WITH
TEXACO TEXSPRAY *Compound*



RETAIL STORES ARE PROMOTING CROWN RAYON IN CROWN TESTED QUALITY MERCHANDISE

In yard goods, in women's ready-to-wear, in men's wear, in home-furnishings fabrics, in women's underwear, and children's clothes, retailers are promoting CROWN RAYON FABRICS of CROWN TESTED QUALITY. They are responding to a customer demand for tested identified MERCHANDISE, stimulated by CROWN RAYON'S national consumer advertising campaign reaching over 14,000,000 homes each month.

FORWARD WITH CROWN RAYON

CROWN
VISCOSE RAYON

CROWN
ACETATE RAYON

CROWN
RAYON STAPLE

PLANTS

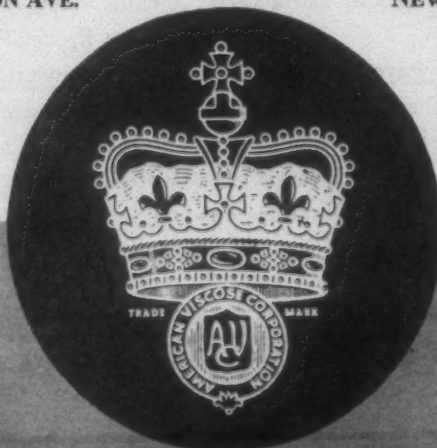
Marcus Hook, Pa. Roanoke, Va.
Lewistown, Pa. Meadville, Pa.
Parkersburg, W. Va. Nitro, W. Va.
Front Royal, Va.

SALES OFFICES

New York City
Providence, R. I. Charlotte, N. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION

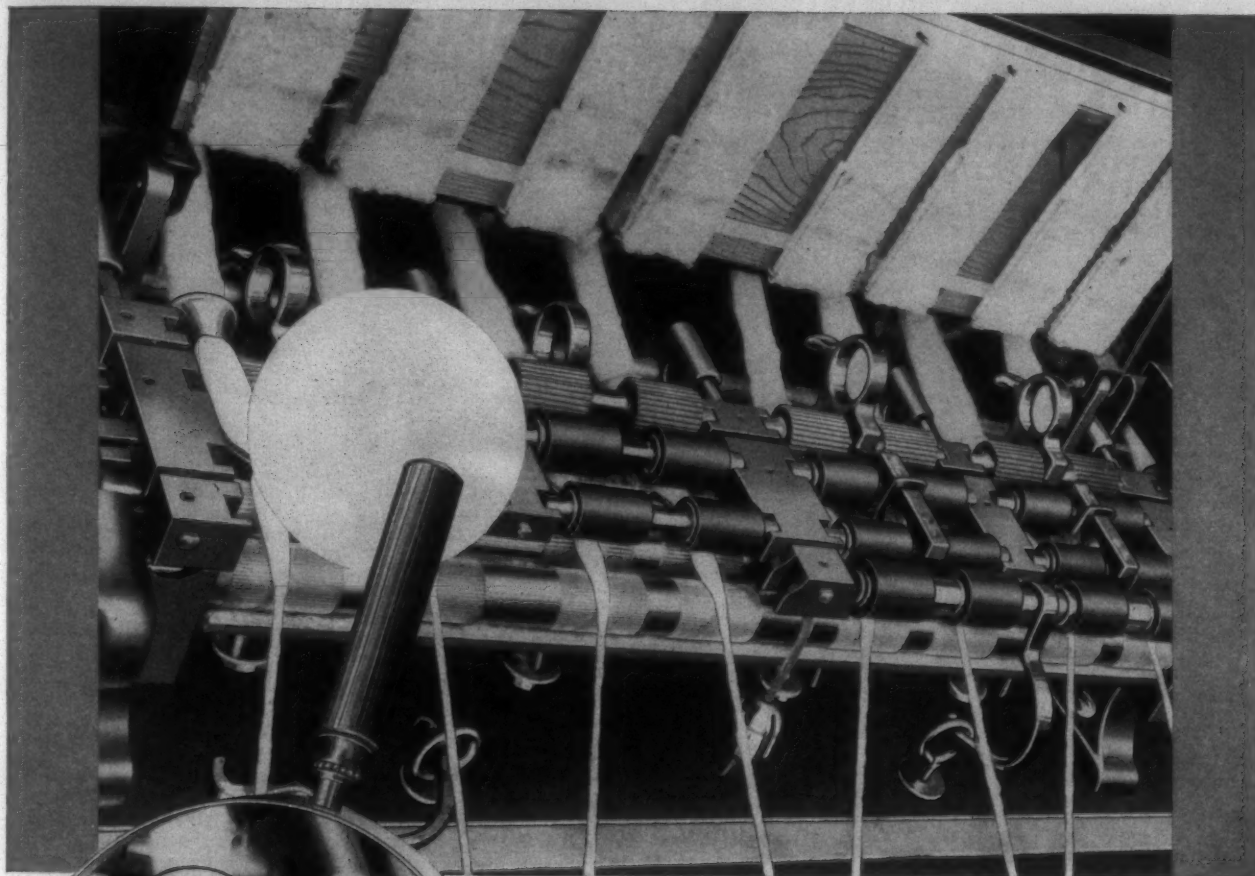
World's Largest Producer of Rayon Yarn
200 MADISON AVE. NEW YORK CITY



Cop. 1938—American
Viscose Corporation

SACO-LOWELL

Unified Fibre Control



EFFECTIVE AND ACCURATE *Controlled Drafting*

even with short variable or inferior staple

There are a number of outstanding improvements in this Saco-Lowell Model J1 Controlled Draft Roving Frame. Four are of major importance and are exclusively Saco-Lowell in design:

1. The Forming Trumpet, 2. The Weighting System, 3. The arrangement of the rolls and their construction, 4. The interrelated design and construction of roll stands and cap bars.

But these represent something more than mechanical improvements: as a result of the effective Fibre Control during this important drafting process — yarn quality is improved, performance is better, and costs are reduced . . . Please write for bulletin.

The drafting mechanism is extremely simple with all parts readily accessible.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

60 BATTERYMARCH STREET . . BOSTON . . MASS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

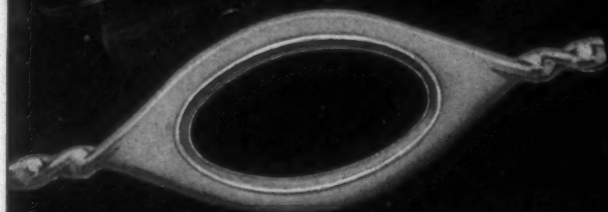
GREENVILLE, S. C.

ATLANTA, GA.

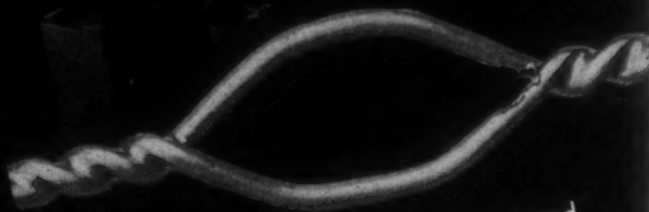
TUFFER

Inserted-Eye HEDDLES

will not wear into a groove to chafe and break yarn



Here's the Tuffer Inserted-Eye Heddle with one-piece eye that gives more uniform cloth . . . constantly uniform and more production.



Here's an ordinary Heddle enlarged by the camera to show the groove that may cause chafing and broken ends.

The superintendent of a large woolen mill told one of our representatives that our Inserted-Eye Heddle has done wonders in their weave room. They have fewer stops from broken ends on their warps and he considers any mill foolish that does not equip all their looms with them. The work is more uniform and, besides, there are less "menders" in their cloth.

If you have never tried the Tuffer Inserted-Eye Heddles on your harnesses, you can save time, money, and labor, too. Tuffer Inserted-Eye Heddles can be tailored to fit your exact requirements with any size and shape of center or end eye and in any size wire for your work. Send your specifications for samples and prices.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.
 HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY: WORCESTER, MASS.
 Southern Plant: 244 Forsythe St., Atlanta
 Canadian Agents: Colwool Accessories, Ltd., Toronto 2, Canada

Products: Card Clothing for Woolen, Worsted, Cotton, Asbestos, and Silk Cards—Napper Clothing, Brush Clothing, Strickles, Emery Fillets, Top Flats Recovered and extra sets loaned at all plants—Lickerins and Garnett Cylinders from 4 to 30 inches and Metallic Card Breasts Rewired at Southern Plant—Midgley Patented Hand Stripping Cards, Howard's Special Hand Stripping Cards and Inserted-Eye and Regular Wire Heddles

The BARBER-COLMAN SYSTEM of SPOOLING and WARPING is based on 21 years experience in the manufacture of automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers

*B*ARBER-COLMAN Company was the first to recognize (over thirty years ago) the possibility of improvements in spooling and warping departments, but it was not until after ten years of intensive experimental development that these machines were offered for sale. Automatic Spoolers and High Speed Warpers installed in 1917 are still in operation on a two-shift basis.

*C*ONSTANT attention to winding problems by competent engineers and the friendly cooperation of leading cotton manufacturers since the first installation have resulted in increased machine capacity, greater flexibility, lower maintenance costs and the numerous mechanical refinements which this system now offers.

BARBER - COLMAN COMPANY

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

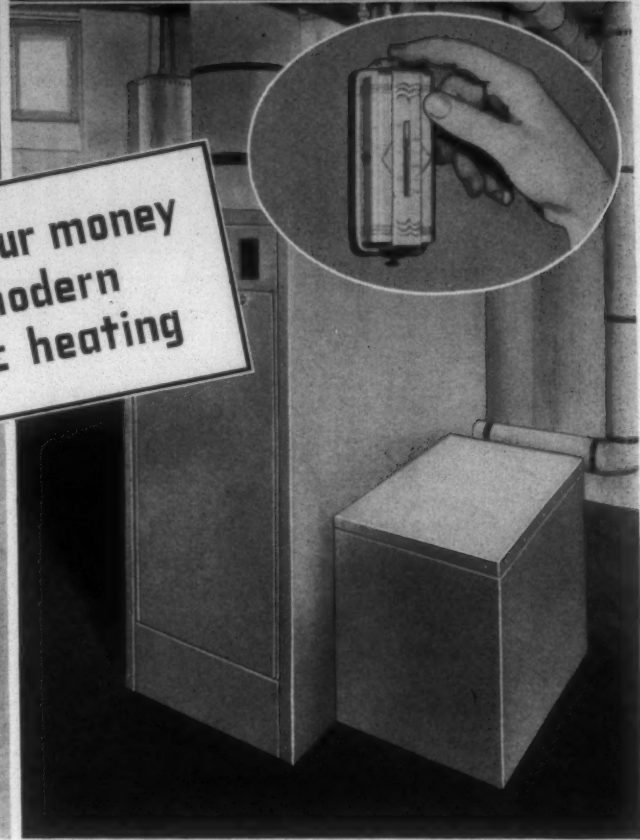
FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A. • GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A. • MUNICH, GERMANY • MANCHESTER, ENG.

YESTERDAY-Dirty work



**More for your money
with modern
automatic heating**

TODAY-A Flick of the finger



—and you get more for your money today **CORK**
with the modern roll covering—

IT hasn't been long since automatic furnaces were perfected. But already about 17 per cent of all homes are enjoying the greater comfort and convenience of modern automatic heating. It has been only fourteen years since the first Armstrong Seamless Cork Cot was introduced to the textile industry. But already more than 25 per cent of all active spindles are running with greater efficiency at lower cost on this modern roll covering.

Armstrong's Cork Cots cost no more than other roll covering

materials. They last longer because their service life is renewed—again and again—by rebuffing. And they bring you extra savings in lower assembly costs.

Precision manufacture by Armstrong takes cork, ideally fitted by nature for the purpose, and fabricates an absolutely uniform cork cot, uniform from end to end and throughout its entire wall thickness. With every cot exactly alike, Armstrong's Cork Cots deliver a stronger, more even quality yarn.

With Armstrong's Cork Cots

you'll benefit from better running work. There's less eyebrowing and end breakage. There's less clearer waste and fewer top roll laps. Cots are less affected by hard ends.

Find out now how your mill can benefit by a change-over to the modern roll covering—Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots. Let an Armstrong representative show you production figures of mills spinning your range of numbers on cork. Or write to Armstrong Cork Products Co., Textile Div., 921 Arch St., Lancaster, Pa.



ARMSTRONG'S *Extra Cushion* **SEAMLESS CORK COTS**

CORK PRODUCTS SINCE 1860



1937 Cotton Crop*

By Dameron H. Williams

E. W. Montgomery Co., Inc.

A DISCUSSION of just what happened to the 1937 cotton crop does not seem to me to be exactly in order. The crop is here and we have nothing else to use. Obviously we will have to make the best of a bad situation. Conditions affecting this year's staple cotton crop have affected others in the past, particularly the crop of 1931, and will affect others in the future. We might, however, gain something from these past experiences calculated to help us in the future.

I propose to confine my remarks, in this very informal discussion, to longer staple cotton, raised for the most part in the Mississippi Delta, since most of us, in this section, are interested in buying or selling such lengths.

If we, as merchants, are to buy cotton it must be classed. If you, as manufacturers, are to spin cotton it must be classed. That cotton classing is one of the most inexact sciences in the world goes without saying. "The way of a man with a maid" or the progress of the lizard on the rock is as an open book compared with this proposition of cotton classing. On the other hand unless cotton is classed with as greater degree of correctness as is possible, much trouble and monetary loss may result.

Cotton is particularly and peculiarly subject to manifold hazards. In its growing, the weather, ginning, handling and many other factors of like nature affect both quality and quantity to a marked degree. At times really drastic changes are brought about by a combination of several of these factors, including insect damage.

When the crop is ready for market, we come to another series of hazards, that of classing. Human beings perform this operation and we all know that when the human equation enters, the chances of error are increased. The condition of the samples at the time of classification; the conditions under which the actual classing takes place, with respect to light, temperature, humidity—all these things, and many more, must be considered as affecting the outcome.

In thus emphasizing classification, it is my idea to place before you gentlemen some of the problems of the cotton merchant, in this respect, with the thought that you, in your mills have the same problem and that the quality of the product you manufacture will be affected, for better or worse, by the methods and conditions under which your cotton is classed.

In connection, I am trying to base these informal re-

marks on that age-old saying that any problem can be solved if it can be defined. While we can't define raw cotton and its classification with any degree of exactness, we can explore the subject and through such exploration we can, possibly, gain a better understanding.

The standardization of grades and staple of cotton, by the Government, has made remarkable strides within a short while. Our present methods are not yet much over 25 years old hence it would seem that we are really making progress.

The four general characteristics of cotton in respect to classing, are grade, that is, the color and leaf, preparation, that is the degree of smoothness, staple, the length, and character, of which I shall speak later.

Concerning grade, we have the easier problem first. Continued rains on the open crop, or other conditions, may dull the grade, the army worm may come along and eat all the leaf off, making for a brightly colored, heavy leafed cotton or we may have creamy or yellow cotton. But we, at least, have well defined standards to go by, for exact matching or for comparison. Furthermore, the eye can determine grade to much better advantage than is possible in classifying the other characteristics. We may have land spots, which will come out, or frost spots, which won't come out, but, at least, we will have a fairly good idea of what will happen in the mill before the cotton goes through.

The preparation, that is, the degree of smoothness or roughness of cotton is the next easiest problem. I wish, here, to draw a difference between "rough" cotton and "gin cut" cotton. The Government has prepared standards to cover preparation, "A," "B" and "C." Preparation box "A" represents very smooth cotton, practically non-existent in this crop. Box "B" is supposed to cover the average of any one year's staple crop. Box "C" does not contain gin cut cotton but does contain cotton with neps, "curly-cues," rolls and other imperfections. There appears to be too much difference between the "B" and the "C" boxes and at our last convention, the Atlantic Cotton Association recommended to the Government that a box, to be designated "B Minus" be inserted between "B" and "C." The bulk of the cotton you are using now will average about "B Minus."

Just how the preparation of the staple crop comes out depends on ginning and handling. Cotton ginned wet will show up rough. If ginned too wet, it will show up gin cut. Naturally the weather, then, again enters the

*Remarks before Divisional Meeting, Southern Textile Association, Gastonia, N. C., April 15th.

picture. Gins run too fast or with improperly sharpened saws will affect the preparation.

I now come to one of the difficult classing problems, that of stapling cotton. When we take into consideration that a "Pull" of cotton as ordinarily laid out by a classer, contains many different fibers of varying lengths and that the actual staple length is that preponderance of fibers, of a given length, grouped into a percentage of the whole, we gain some idea of the difficulty of accurately stapling cotton. You have seen, I know, an "array" of the fibers of a given "pull" laid out. These fibers will run in length from the long to the very short. In measuring for the staple of the cotton a vertical rule in inches and fractions is set up and a horizontal rule in percentage is laid out. That greatest group of fibers found to be of one length, in the percentage scale is the staple. I should say that in $1\frac{1}{8}$ th cotton, for instance, this proportion is not over 20 per cent, if that much. Therefore, it is easy to see that the classer, exercising eye, the hands and his senses is liable to leave more or less fibers in the average "pull," thus classing the cotton longer or shorter than the actual length may be.

Further complications develop when it is considered that the temperature, humidity and other conditions affect these fibers, making them more or less brittle, longer or shorter.

Years of experience with all kinds of cotton, working under different conditions, plus constant attention to questions affecting classing, are necessary to reduce errors.

The Government staple standards have greatly aided in reducing chances for error. You may have noted at times, differences in these staple types, that is, differences in packages of the same length. You must take into consideration, however, that many bales of cotton are used to make up one particular type length. I should say that about 50 bales of cotton are needed to make up enough of the $1\frac{1}{8}$ th type to supply the trade. The types are set up, however, by joint conferences between the cotton trade, the mills and the Government, and great care is used to make them as near perfect as is possible.

I now come to "The Meat in the Coconut," that elusive, "will o' the wisp" which we choose to call "Character." This quality, in my judgment—and I think you will agree—overshadows all other considerations. No standards for measuring "Character" have been developed, but the Government and private enterprise are busy in an effort to find a set of standards. Exact definition is impossible. Such terms as strength, elasticity, degree of fiber maturity, cohesiveness, pliability and fineness, diameter of fiber and other descriptive terms of like nature, are used in attempting definition. It is not difficult to appreciate how much of a job we have in setting up standards to cover such qualities.

Seed selection, quality of the land, weather and similar conditions seem to make or break "Character." Cotton rained on when open in the field, then baked by a hot sun, then rained on again is usually without wax or oil in its fibers, is thus made brittle and otherwise unsatisfactory. Of course, there are varying degrees of such damage.

Unquestionably, I think it true that planters, in the Delta and in other staple sections, have gone from long to shorter cottons to gain better yield per acre and to

avoid the hazards usually present in growing slow maturing long staple cotton. Part of this is due to recent legislation. We have now a real shortage of long staple cotton. Should any demand develop, cotton would be hard to find. In this connection, this condition has made it harder to furnish a mill with selected cotton this year by reason of the fact that the shipper found himself with comparatively little cotton to select from.

I hope I have, in some measure, defined some of our problems. What then can we do to "save ourselves," so to speak?

First, I would urge sincere co-operation between mills, shippers, the farmers, the Government and all others interested to the end that we may attempt to eliminate as much of the bad as possible and may be in position to constantly move toward a bettering of conditions. I throw out the suggestion to your Association that a committee be appointed to handle this matter its duty to be to co-operate with all these other agencies and interests for the common good.

Secondly, we as cotton shippers, must use every precaution and effort to reduce to a minimum the chance for error in classification of cotton. All good shippers are trying to do this, I feel sure, but it seems to be that we will have to extend ourselves if we hope to conquer a situation similar to the one we are experiencing this year.

Since what the shipper does in classing his cotton, you must do in classing prior to putting the cotton into the mill, if you are to attain your objective of better spinning, I shall outline some of the methods apparently needed. In doing this, I must of necessity draw upon the experiences of my own firm since I am more familiar with their methods than those of any other firm. Please understand that I intend no reflection upon any other firm. Their methods may be as good or better than our own but, as mentioned, I am not in position to advise regarding them. We have built a large, modern classing room. Government specifications as to light, glass for the lights, angles of light have been followed to the letter. The light blue paint on the walls follow Government specifications. Most important is our method of humidification which I consider very necessary. By using a Carrier conditioning machine we are enabled to bring conditioned air—not moisture—into the room. The room is kept at a temperature of 70 and at relative humidity of 60. The normal moisture content is $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 plus, normal for cotton.

Additionally we constantly check our classers with the "array" machine of which I have spoken. While a slow process, it is accurate and we are in position of knowing whether we are being too "hard" or too "easy" on cotton.

We have in the office, operated by a textile graduate, a polarized light machine or "Polarizing Microscope" with which you gentlemen are doubtless familiar. By the use of this machine we can determine, rather accurately, the amount of mature and immature fibers in a given array of cotton fibers. Since character seems largely determined by this question of the presence or absence of these immature fibers, the machine gives us most valuable information. We knew, for instance, that this year's crop was a poor characterized crop just after the crop started to move, and we could examine samples. A good cotton classer develops a keen sense of value with respect to character and this characteristic on his part, coupled

with the results we are able to obtain from the machine, enables us to have a much clearer idea of the picture than would otherwise obtain.

As a result of these methods our rejections have been kept to a minimum. We are not alone in this and many other good shippers are having the same experience. The outstanding fact is that with these precautions, we are able to put cotton up with chances for error greatly reduced. You have the same problem when you class your cotton for spinning.

What can we suggest, then, to aid you gentlemen in finding out everything possible about your cotton *prior* to the time it goes into the mill and what other plans might we reasonably adopt to help us? In making further suggestions I wish to certainly emphasize that I am not a manufacturer in any sense of the word and some of my suggestions might not be practical. At any rate, you are the judge and I mention the following suggestions for what they might be worth:

I would suggest that you run lots of cotton of sizable quantity, from one shipper, intact if this is at all possible. Mixing cotton may get results, but if the yarn comes out good or bad, following such mixture, you are not in position to know the cotton or the growing section or the shipper responsible. You have, therefore, the same problem all over again when next you buy or when you next have to mix.

We have found, in this year's crop, for instance, that not all of it was bad. Certain sections have yielded good characterized cotton, by comparison, at least. Our buying has been, naturally, concentrated in those better sections. I think you gentlemen ought to follow this procedure as far as is possible.

Your classer is at a disadvantage unless the conditions under which he classes the cotton for your mill are not of the best with respect to light, humidity, temperature, and other arrangements necessary for correct classification.

Where possible I would suggest the use of an "array" machine or the use of some similar method to the end that you may know, as nearly as is humanly possible, the exact staple length you need.

Trying to get better staple than you need will cost you money. Using something too short will have the same effect. The question of proper humidity and moisture content cannot be too strongly set forth. The government at Washington, the Arbitration Board at Atlanta and a number of mills have put in these systems to fine effect.

In years like the past one, it has been found possible to select for character where some lee-way was granted the shipper in grade or preparation. This I think always the proper procedure as, according to my understanding, we can sacrifice many other qualities to get this important one—Character.

If I were operating a mill—and I'd probably break it—I would be open at all times to experiments with different kinds of cotton of the approximate quality I needed. When certain qualities get too high in price or apparently are near exhaustion, I find certain mills quickly getting in enough of some other quality to make an experiment and, in most cases, those mills have been able to get a jump on the other man.

Again I wish to thank you for the opportunity of speaking to you. Your Chairman, Marshall Dilling, has been most gracious. I certainly want you to understand that I have not been trying to show you how to run your own business but that my idea has been to try to show some of the problems and methods used by shippers with suggestions as to your possible use of these methods.

Southern Factory Wages

If, as some suppose, President Roosevelt was trying in his Gainesville speech to drive another wedge between old-line and radical Democrats in the South, he seems to have succeeded. Evidence accumulates that the more some Southerners digest his comment on low Southern wages the less nutritious they find it. The President gave especial offense by his supercilious implication that the South in this matter has been unwilling to face facts. An inevitable retort is that Mr. Roosevelt has his own blind spot regarding facts. "We would not be disrespectful of the President of the United States," says one commentator, "but we would be lacking in frankness if we did not say that, from our point of view, the berating of the South on the subject of low wages is very much in the nature of adding insult to injury."

Illustrating the kind of facts which the President seems to have ignored, the Texas Weekly presents an analysis of figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census to show that after deducting cost of raw materials Southern factories pay in wages \$39.45 out of every \$100 of manufacturing income, whereas in leading industrial States of the North factories pay only \$32.17. The journal further shows that in 1935 the average factory worker in eleven Southern States produced less than 49 per cent of the value that was produced by the average factory worker in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. After paying for raw materials Southern manufacturers had \$1,741 for each worker out of which to pay all other expenses, including wages. Northern manufacturers, on the other hand, had \$3,579 for each worker they employed.

This is only another way of saying what almost everybody, except perhaps the President of the United States, already understood—that factory wages in the South are low because manufacturing income there is low and production per capita is smaller there than is that turned out by workers in Northern factories. These low wages, as the Weekly puts it, "are part and parcel of the relatively low income of all kinds in the South." Whatever the causes of these differences, they actually exist; they cannot be ignored by anybody who wishes intelligently to discuss such matters.

Facts like these rarely trouble a man riding a hobby, and the President in his Gainesville speech was riding at full canter his favorite hobby. Yet if Mr. Roosevelt seriously hopes to win over those Southerners who fought his wages-and-hours scheme he will have to say something that is more intelligible to them than mere repetition of his magic formula about increasing purchasing power by raising wages. They are still waiting for him to show how this scheme would benefit the South instead—as they think its effect would be—penalize it still further for its comparative poverty.—*The New York Sun*.

The W. A. Kennedy Co.
and
Affiliated Companies
"Serve the South"

SILK and RAYON DIVISION:

Bobbins
Flyers
Twisters
Winders
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WATER PURIFICATION DIVISION:

Zeolite Softeners
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MISCELLANEOUS:

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WAK Incorporated
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"You Can Count On WAK Counters"

Wilmington, Del.—Frank Gifford Tallman, 78, who rose from a mill hand to vice-president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., died April 1st in Delaware Hospital after a long illness. Mr. Tallman retired in 1925 after 20 years' service, but retained the vice-presidency. He was a noted collector of Lincolniana.

Proposed Yarn Rules of 1937 Given Support

Support has been given to the proposed cotton yarn rules of 1937 by 61 per cent of the industry and it has been recommended that all spinners able to do so adopt these rules at once, it was announced at the office of the carded yarn group.

The 61 per cent support for the plan was obtained by a canvass of members of the industry in an effort to obtain support by 80 per cent of the spindleage. With a total spindleage of 2,127,793, it would be necessary to obtain support representing 1,700,000 spindles to have the necessary 80 per cent. The support obtained amounts to 1,304,750 spindles or 76.5 per cent of the total decided upon by those in charge of the proposed rules.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Carded Yarn group, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, a canvass of the membership of the Carded Yarn Group has produced in excess of 61 per cent support to the proposed cotton yarn rules of 1937, and whereas, the group has been thus far unable to secure the 80 per cent spindleage support necessary to the adoption of the 1937 rules, be it resolved, that the executive committee recommends that each spinner who is able to do so adopt these rules at once and that the rest of the spinners use these rules as a guide in making contracts involving future sales.

"Be it further resolved, that the chairman is instructed to co-operate with the president of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners' Association in the establishment of a revision committee to collaborate with the Association of Yarn Distributors and various customers' trade associations to make these rules acceptable to all concerned."

Committees from the Carded Yarn Group and the Combed Yarn Spinners' Association began work early last Fall on the proposed rules. They were planned with the purpose of eliminating a number of evils in the industry caused from unsatisfactory trade practices. The rules were completed several weeks ago and were distributed to members of the industry for consideration.

E. O. Fitzsimons, of Charlotte, is secretary of the Carded Yarn Group and of the special committee which has been working on the rules.

For Textile Aid

The alertness of both United States Senators from South Carolina to the present critical textile situation is appreciated in the State.

Senator Smith has set in motion a plan under which there is strong hope that immediate enlargement of relief facilities will be effected to keep men, women and children from hunger.

Senator Byrnes is urging that all governmental agencies making use of textile goods, including the army, navy and the WPA, place orders at once for a full year's supply instead of spreading their orders, as customarily they do, over the twelve months period.

Both actions give promise of some alleviation and we thank the senators for them.—*Greenville Piedmont*.



FOR 100 YEARS **GIL**LEATHER
HAS CONSISTENTLY PASSED
THE 12 POINT TEST
WITH HONORS

For example, unlike leather substitutes, GIL-LEATHER will not flatten out or flute over the week-end, or even after standing for weeks or months. This is a natural characteristic of good leather, which is one of the most resilient substances known. Furthermore, because this feature means far less ends down when starting up, it is one reason why the ULTIMATE cost of GILLEATHER is low.

Because it can answer "yes" to question 3 and all other questions of the 12 point test, GIL-LEATHER has outlived over 600 leather substitutes that may have surpassed it in one or more respects, but not in ALL respects. And a good roller covering MUST be able to answer "yes" to all 12 points.

Let us tell you the complete GILLEATHER story. Write and ask us.

GILSHEEP and CALF SKIN
LEATHER
for TOP ROLLS
SALEM, MASS.

THE 12 POINT TEST

1. Does it automatically stop spinning when it makes bad yarn?
2. Does it retain its cushion in all temperatures, and as long as it will draft?
3. Does it resist flattening or fluting over the week-end?
4. Does it require standard diameter arbors, thus eliminating the need for costly changes?
5. Is it impervious to excessive humidity?
6. Does it produce a minimum of eyebrows?
7. Does it eliminate lap-ups as long as it will make good yarn?
8. Does it eliminate cockled yarn, other factors being correct?
9. Does it produce yarn of maximum strength for a given staple, other factors being correct?
10. Does it require a minimum of attention?
11. Does it function properly ALL the time until worn out?
12. Has time proved it any better than the 600 odd "improved" roller coverings that have come and gone?

Southern Representatives:

Gastonia, N. C., W. G. Hamner.
Greenville, S. C., Ralph Gossett.

Dallas, Texas, Russell A. Singleton.

Griffin, Ga., Belton C. Plowden.
Greenville, S. C., W. J. Moore.

THE COTTON FABRIC STYLIST

New Styles in Cotton Promotion

All during the spring, stores throughout the country have been making clever and aggressive drives for business in cotton fabrics. It has yet to be brought to our attention, however, that any shop has made use in the promotion of this eminently American product of the two new ele-



Swatch 1

ments which have recently entered into window display—sound and scent. Why not?

Sound and Perfume

To show a rose-printed cotton and perfume the surrounding atmosphere with rose perfume would certainly direct attention to both the perfume and the print. Other flower designs—lilacs—and a medley of blossoms—could be treated in the same way. This is where the perfume and fabric departments in the shops get together.

And that is only the "alf" of it. Why not circus prints (there will be hundreds of them after the manner of Schiaparelli just as soon as they can be run off the rollers) displayed to the



Swatch 2

accompaniment of a victrola record of circus sounds? Can you conceive of more effective promotion?

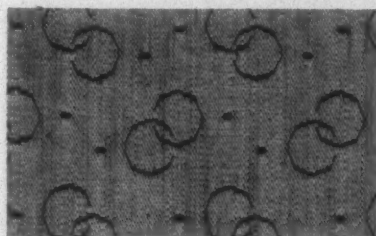
"Bell Windows"

To Lord & Taylor—that admirably progressive New York shop—we are indebted for both these innovations in display. Their "Bell Windows" during the holidays made history. For the benefit of anyone who may not have seen these windows or heard of them we will explain that during the Christmas time when other New York shops were crowding their windows with gift merchandise, Lord & Taylor devoted their entire Fifth Avenue display space to groups of great cathedral bells which swung back and forth with a rhythmic, metallic clang (provided by victrolas concealed in the upper parts of the windows.

Macy adopted the same idea in windows displaying spring clothing and accessories. Music boxes hidden in the airvents of the windows sent forth delicate tinkling spring sounds.

The Scents of Spring

In the meantime Lord & Taylor had gone themselves one better and were throwing off waves of perfume from



Swatch 3

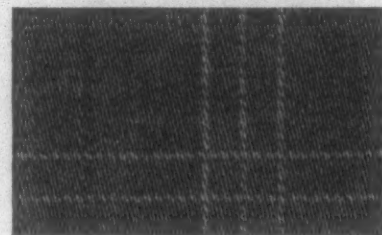
their spring windows into the sunshine of Fifth Avenue.

Gimbel Bros., New York, report a most successful "Be Your Own Dressmaker" drive. Fabrics of all kinds, including many charming cottons, were shown in their windows with over large pasteboard cutouts of sewing accessories, such as scissors and spools of thread.

Wanamakers showed "Luxable Cottons" with a Schiaparelli flavor—balloon colors matched to floating clusters of balloons—together with patterns suitable for making them up. All progressive shops make a point of the closest possible co-operation between fabric and pattern departments.

We Show This Month

Illustration Number I. A crackled print designed in the manner of a Balinese batik. It exhibits a generous and most effective use of black together with a medium yellow red, medium brown and a beautiful Chi-



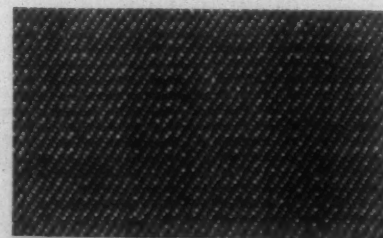
Swatch 4

nese blue—all on a white print-cloth ground.

Illustration II is a cloky pique with one of the small widely-spaced designs characteristic of many of the smartest prints of the season. The pattern is a small floral in navy blue, bright red and jade green.

Illustration III is a high style cotton—a dobby-woven chambray such as many of the best sports houses are using for shirts and shirtwaist frocks. White and deep burgundy yarn are used in the coloring shown, and the fabric has a very silky finish.

Illustrations IV and V are two ultra chic mannish cottons. We cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of these tailor-type cottons at the present time. Illustration IV is a fine gray twill with an over-plaid of navy and white. The suede finish is the last word in cotton production. Illustration



Swatch 5

V is a denim—denims are, if anything, smarter than last season—striped gold and a rich warm brown.

Cotton Style Show Held in Charlotte

Under the sponsorship of the Cotton Textile Institute and in conjunction with the *Charlotte* (N. C.) *Observer's* House and Home Exposition, a fashion show was presented at the Charlotte Armory on the evening of April 12th. The event was a marked success in showing the public the possibilities of styling in cotton goods, and included styles for almost any conceivable purpose.

W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, who with Owen Fitzsimons, field representative of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., served as co-chairman of the Carolinas Cotton Festival, directed the entertainment. For the first part of the program, he presented something unique in the fashion show—some of the girls who make the cotton for the style leader dresses to be so popular all over the world this spring and summer. These girls, representing the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills of Charlotte, the Cannon Mills of Kannapolis, and the Carlton Yarn Mills of Cherryville, wore their own dresses and charmed the large audience with their lovely appearance and their delightful smiles.

The girls from the Carlton Yarn Mills are also members of a choir, and they proved their vocal talent by singing a group of songs. Twin girls from the village presented tap dances, and another child gave an abrobatic dance.

When Mr. McLaurine introduced these girls, he told of his visit to the mills to select girls who worked at the machines and thus formed one of the most important

phases of the cotton industry. While the girls wore attractive cotton dresses, they also showed the people of this section something of the fine type of citizenship found in the cotton mills of the Carolinas.



Girls from Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C., who took part in the Style Show.

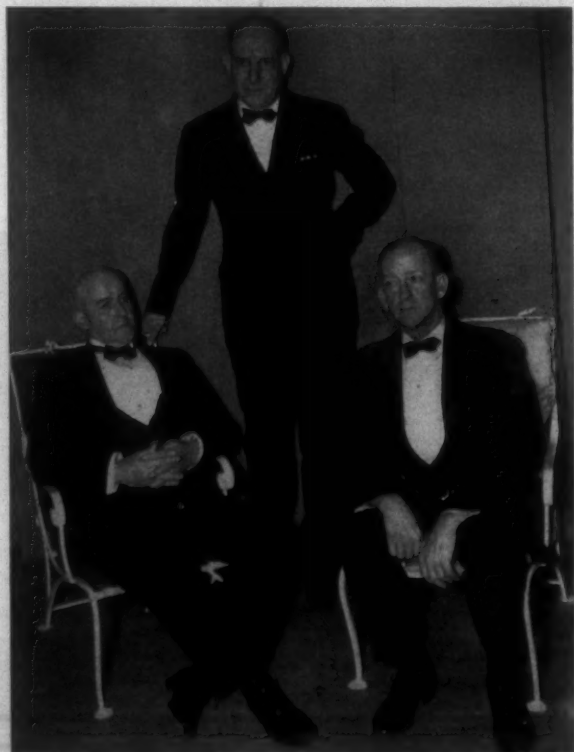
Miss Catherine Cleveland, consumer consultant and stylist for the Cotton Textile Institute in New York, presented for the second part of the festival the style creations in cotton which are expected to fascinate the women of the fashion centers of the world in the coming months. This was the first time these cotton garments had been shown. They included everything a woman might desire for sports—both active and spectator—for street wear, for the evening. Their colors were in the most beautiful of hues and their style met every wish of the well-dressed woman. Bathing suits were shown in preparation for the coming season when the beaches will attract all women, and for the June bride there was a bridal outfit and the dresses for the bridesmaids.

In the audience for the festival were some of the leading women of the Carolinas as sponsors. Many of the textile mills executives of the section were there to see just what strides their product has made in becoming the fashion king of the world.

Dr. Julian S. Miller, editor of the *Charlotte Observer*, opened the Exposition with a greeting to all the guests of the *Observer*. He spoke of the importance of the cotton industry and of the meaning of this industry to the prosperity of the Southern States. Dr. Miller introduced Mayor Ben Douglas, who also paid tribute to those who have developed the textile industry.

Some of the leading women who served as patronesses for the show were: Mrs. William Butt, Mrs. Charles Cannon, Mrs. Stuart W. Cramer, Mrs. Joseph B. Eñrd, Mrs. Lina Covington Harrell, Miss Eleanor Hayes, Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, Mrs. James A. Houston, Mrs. Rob-

(Continued on Page 26)



Left to Right—W. M. McLaurine, co-chairman of the show and secretary-treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association; Ben Douglas, Mayor of Charlotte; and Julian S. Miller, Editor of the *Charlotte Observer*.

Ga. Cotton Manufacturers' Association To Meet

The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Cloister Hotel, Sea Island, Ga., on May 19th and 20, it was announced by T. M. Forbes, secretary of the Association.

Governor Rivers, John C. Gall, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Rev. Pierce Harris, of Jacksonville, will be principal speakers.

Entertainment features will include a golf tournament, a banquet at which the visiting ladies will be awarded prizes consisting of products manufactured by the Georgia mills, and a dance, in addition to the recreational facilities offered at the beach resort.

At the final business session of the convention new officers will be elected to serve for the ensuing year. Present officers of the Association are: President, Paul K. McKenney, president, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus; vice-president, Fuller E. Callaway, president, Callaway Mills, LaGrange; treasurer, R. H. Freeman, president, Newnan Cotton Mills, Newnan; secretary, T. M. Forbes, Atlanta, and traffic manager, C. T. Gilmore, Atlanta.

Because of the many important developments during the past year, particularly with respect to Federal legislation and labor relations, this meeting promises to be a very interesting one, and an unusually large crowd is expected, Mr. Forbes said.

Cotton From India For N. C. Mill

The following news item was clipped from a Richmond (Va.) newspaper:

"If I didn't see it, I wouldn't believe it." This is a common expression now down on the waterfront at Richmond intermediate terminal because glutting the public warehouse there is a shipment of 12,000 bales of cotton from Calcutta, India.

Yes, Calcutta. And it is consigned to a mill in North Carolina.

Believe it if you like; look if you must, but right here at the front door of the Southern States—squarely on the threshold of the cotton empire—is 4,800,000 pounds of ordinary cotton that has traveled more than 10,000 miles from the fields in which it grew last season.

Each bale is marked "Produce of British India." The stencils are proud, almost defiant.

It is the only cotton in the public warehouse.

Richmonders who have examined the stuff say it is ordinary five-eighths staple—the kind that can be bought anywhere in the South.

Attendants at the warehouse say that the consignment is valued at \$50 per bale of 400 pounds.

They reported that this is the second shipment, and that it is going to a North Carolina firm that manufactures blankets.

The consignees, for some reason, keep it stored here at Richmond for months before using it.

It came in first to New York, where it was unpacked and fumigated so that no Oriental germs or weevils would find entry into America.

From New York it is transshipped via Norfolk over the Eastern Steamship Line to Richmond.

During the six to nine months the cotton remains in the warehouse here, storage charges accumulate, but nobody seems to mind. The fee at the warehouse is 1 cent per 100 pounds for each twenty days.

Richmonders have advanced many theories as to how Indian growers and brokers can sell low-grade cotton in competition with Southerners in the South.

Some say "coolie labor" is the answer; others believe that an additional factor is the rich, cheap land on the deltas of Deccan, where farmers do not have to use fertilizer.

At that they are puzzled. They do not see how cotton can be produced at a price so low that it can be ginned, shipped half way around the world, fumigated and transshipped, then sent by rail from Richmond to North Carolina in competition with cotton that is growing in the field just outside the North Carolina mill.

They may be puzzled for quite a while.

Always Uniform — — Always Dependable

VICTOR
MILL STARCH

"The Weavers' Friend"

BOILS THIN • HAS MORE PENETRATION • CARRIES WEIGHT INTO THE FABRIC

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THE KEEVER STARCH CO.

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BROWNS

NAPHTOL AS-DB

NAPHTOL AS-LB

are the naphthols for producing brown
shades of all-around fastness.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION
435 HUDSON STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y.



Personal News

L. L. Hurley, formerly superintendent of the Marshall Mill & Power Co., Marshall, N. C., has resigned to become North Carolina representative of the Carter Traveler Company, Gastonia, N. C. Mr. Hurley will live in Lincolnton, N. C.

J. L. Gray, president of the Gray Yarn Specialty Company of Gastonia, N. C., and formerly general manager of Textiles, Inc., has become technical advisor for the Carter Traveler Company. Mr. Gray will be remembered by his number of friends throughout the textile industry as being one of the leading cotton manufacturers in the South and in his capacity as advisor to the Traveler Company, is woven many years of successful experience which will be a wonderful asset in the manufacture of travelers.

CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

Clinton Company

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QUALITY

SERVICE

HOUGHTON STANDARD TOPS

Suitable for Rayon and Cotton Blends

HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY

235 Summer St.

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Write or Phone Our Southern Representative

JAMES E. TAYLOR, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

SELF-SEALED



Designed with removable labyrinth felt seal entirely within confines of extra wide inner and outer rings to avoid injury, these "GreaSeal" Precision Bearings, with large grease capacity, assure superior performance. Write for Catalog.

NORMA-HOFFMANN
PRECISION BEARINGS

NORMA-HOFFMANN BEARINGS CORP. STAMFORD CONN. U.S.A.

S. M. Newsom, who completed the Weaving and Designing course at Clemson Textile School in 1934, is now an instructor in laboratory work at Clemson Textile School.

W. J. Erwin, executive vice-president of the Republic Cotton Mills of Great Falls, S. C., has been elected a director of the Chester Chamber of Commerce at Chester, S. C., near here.

J. Manning Bolt, formerly superintendent of the Gossett Mill at Williamston, S. C., has been transferred to a similar position at the Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C., another and larger plant of the Gossett Mills. He is a native of Laurens, S. C.

Visitors From Georgia

We were pleased to receive a visit this week from W. H. Gibson, Jr., superintendent of the Martha Mills, Thomaston, Ga., and three of his assistants, A. G. Singleton, W. N. Yow and S. W. Hempstead. They were visiting mills in North Carolina and South Carolina and wished to see our new building.

Henry Anner To Represent Thomas & Skinner in South

Thomas & Skinner Steel Products Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., announces the appointment of Henry Anner, of Greenville, S. C., as their representative in the Southern States. Mr. Anner has for several years been contacting the Southern textile trade.

Thomas & Skinner manufacture a complete line of sinkers, dividers, jacks, knock-over bits, etc., and have recently patented a hardened throat sinker which is said to have unusually long wearing quality. It is claimed that this sinker is subject to less breakage due to the fact that there are no holes punched in it for rivets, and that the butt or heel plated are welded to the sinker by a special process; also it is claimed that the life of the sinker is greater due to the harder butt and the fact that the throat of the sinker is hardened at the point which contacts the yarn.

The company makes a specialty of reconditioning and resurfacing the wearing surface of various machine parts, such as cams, ratchet wheels, rollers, etc., with special wear-resisting metal.

COMING TEXTILE EVENTS

APRIL 23

Northern N. C.-Va. Division of Southern Textile Association, Spring Meeting. Danville, Va., Country Club, 9:30 A. M.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Southeastern Section Meeting. Dempsey Hotel, Macon, Ga.

APRIL 30

South Carolina Division of Southern Textile Association Spring Meeting to discuss Carding and Spinning. Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C., 9:45 A. M.

APRIL 28-29-30

American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Annual Meeting. Bon-Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

MAY 7

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Piedmont Section Spring Meeting, Greensboro, N. C.

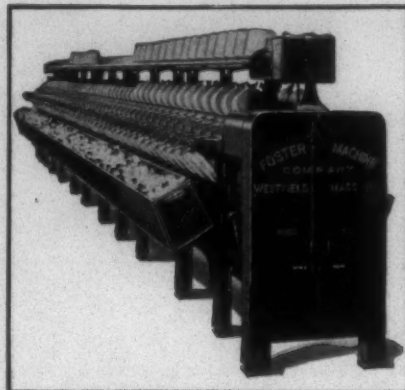
MAY 14

South Carolina Division of Southern Textile Association, Spring Meeting to discuss Weaving and Slashing. Franklin Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C., 9:30 A. M.

YOUR REPUTATION . . . WINDING MAKES IT OR BREAKS IT

➔ FROM ALL ANGLES

Foster cones are a sales asset because mills prefer them. Their **UNIFORM DENSITY** makes for uniform knitting and uniform warping. They are a manufacturing asset because they can be produced 100 per cent faster and at $\frac{1}{3}$ less labor cost on the Model 102 than on other types of machines.

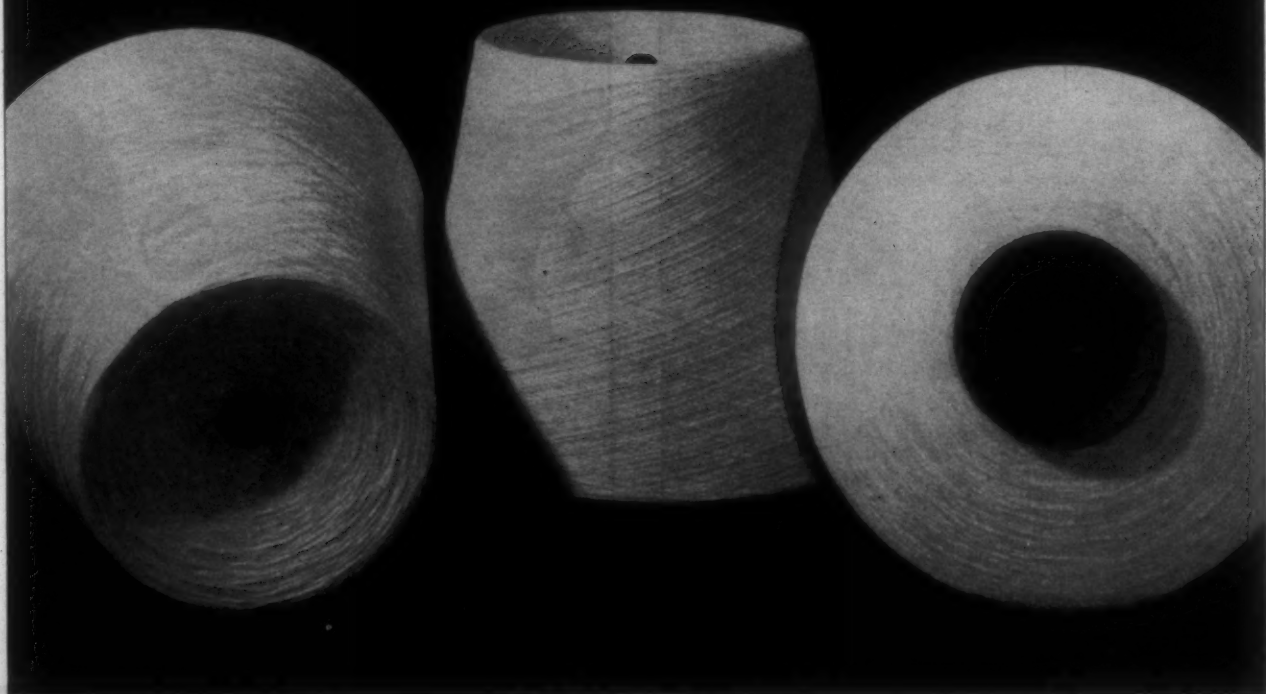


Let us explain in detail how the Foster Model 102 can help you.

Be sure to visit us at the Knitting Arts Show, Booths 346, 347 and 362.

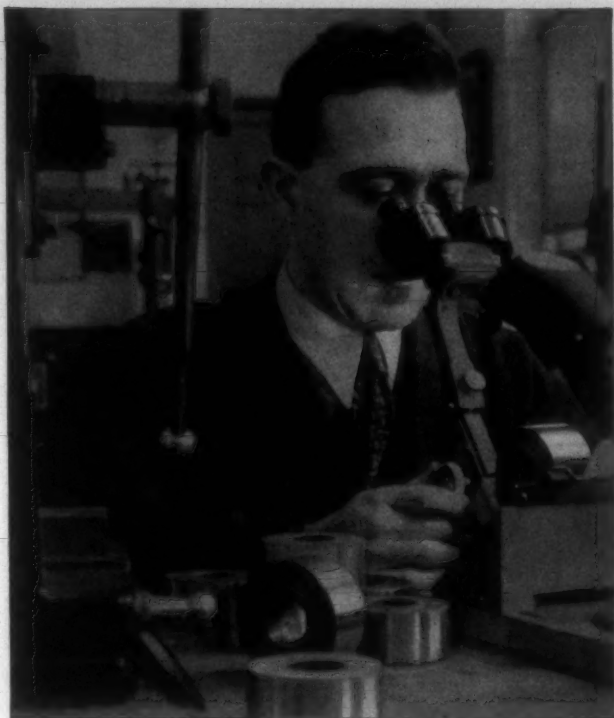
FOSTER MACHINE CO.
Westfield, Mass.

FOSTER CONES ARE AN ASSET



FOSTER MODEL 102 ▶ **STANDARD FOR THE KNITTING TRADE**

WHAT IS "Material Analysis"?



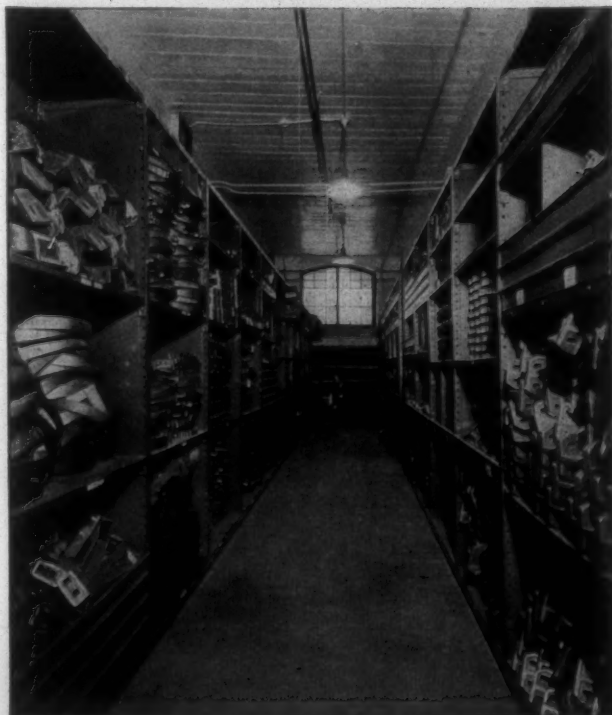
All material going into the manufacture of C&K parts is acceptable only after Laboratory Inspection.

WHAT ARE "Machine Plates"?



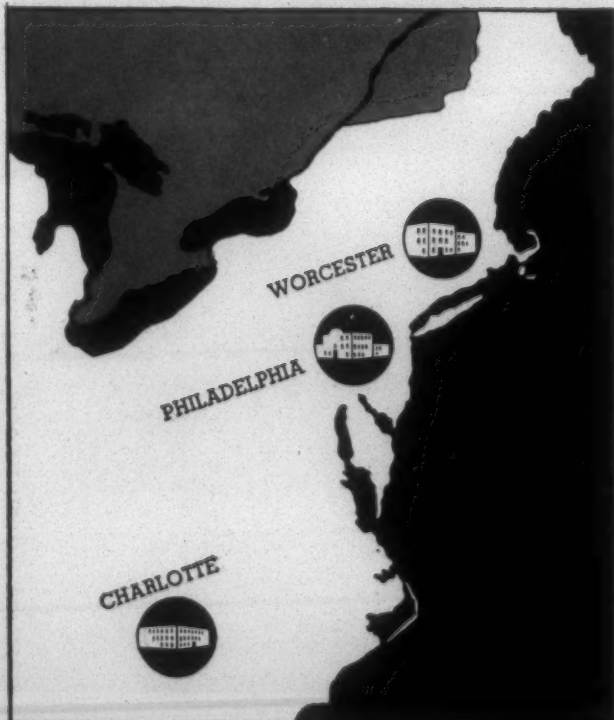
Foundry Robots. All the skill of an ancient trade transferred to a machine. Every casting a carbon copy likeness.

WHAT IS "Up-to-date Warehousing"?



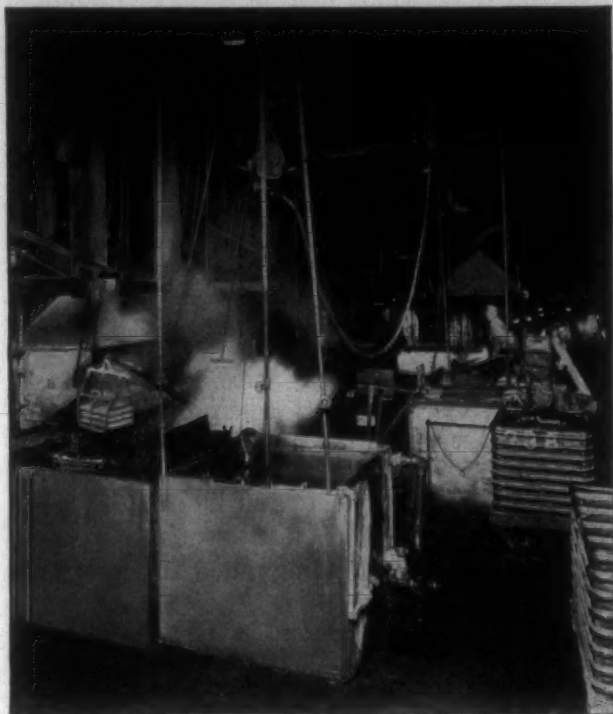
Over 12,000 separate items are carried in warehouse. If any three customers order the same part within a year it becomes a stock item—immediately available.

WHAT IS "24-hour Service"?



80% of all orders received at Worcester, Philadelphia and Charlotte can be shipped within 24 hours of receipt.

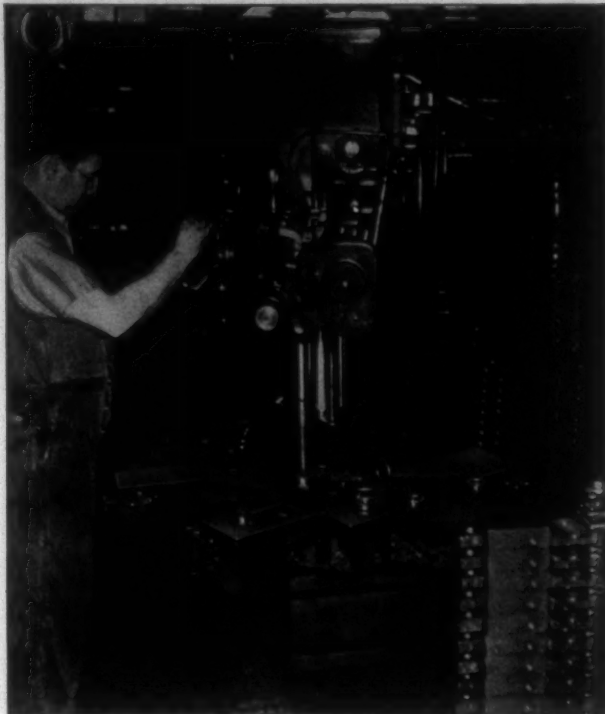
WHAT IS "Heat Treating"?



All steel parts—after manufacture—are given a scientific treatment determined upon by the work the part has to do in the loom.

Statements under pictures reflect the opinion of the majority of our customers who returned Supply Parts Ballots

WHAT ARE "Jigs and Fixtures"?



Mechanical watch dogs in the machine shop, on guard for accuracy . . . A casting and a cutting tool add up to anything. But between the two put a fixture or jig to hold the casting and guide the tool. The result is more than a finished casting. You have an accurate loom part.

WHY "C & K Parts for C & K Looms" ?

For the reasons pictured

Who, more than the designer and builder, has at heart the performance and efficiency of your looms? Who is better equipped to know the proper design, material and treatment for a part? Parts for old type looms were not built by precision methods—yet they, as well as our latest products, are constantly being improved as your experience and ours suggest the need.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS

Allentown Philadelphia WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS Charlotte, North Carolina
CROMPTON & KNOWLES JACQUARD & SUPPLY CO., PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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B. Ellis Royal - - - - - Associate Editor

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

A Glimpse Of The Future

WE once stood, at night, upon a high mountain, while in every direction only a dark sky could be seen, but suddenly there appeared in the distance a flash of lightning, and as the light therefrom lit the tops of other mountains, we saw that a great storm raged and was headed our way, with winds and torrents of rain.

Then the light died out and with it went the vision of the storm, but we knew that it was coming and sought shelter before it burst upon us.

Last week we looked out over the textile industry of the South with mills closing at Charlotte, Greenville, Spartanburg and many other towns, and we saw almost 200,000 mill employees facing the loss of that employment which they needed to feed and care for themselves and their families.

We saw in that brief moment a hurried movement to secure Government relief for mill employees, and to give them taxpayer's money as a substitute for mill wages.

Then we saw, projected across the horizon, the prospect of prosperity through an immense expenditure of funds in the form of Government donations and loans and as merchants saw increased employment as the result of the expenditures, they began to purchase goods and the picture changed and in our opinion will be more greatly changed in the next few weeks.

The priming of the pump with \$7,000,000,000 of Government funds can not but bring about a period of prosperity; in fact, we see a very active period of business if not a business boom by the coming fall.

We are confident that there is ahead of us for six months, or a year or perhaps two years, a period of active business with satisfactory profits but the vision which we saw last week, just like the vision we caught during the flash of lightning over the mountain tops, brings thoughts of the future and with them the feeling that, unless there is a change in the policies of our present Administration, there are storms coming.

The "pump was primed" once, with Government funds, and for a short time prosperity prevailed and there was the acclaim of the multitude who, enjoying temporary prosperity, cared not that the Government "obligation to pay" had reached \$37,000,000,000.

Again the "pump is to be primed" in order to produce prosperity, just prior to an election, and the Government "obligation to pay" will undoubtedly pass the \$40,000,000,000 mark.

There is a limit to the borrowing ability of all men and of all Governments and as the ability of a city, county, state or national government to borrow money depends, to a large extent, upon ability to collect taxes, there will eventually come a crisis such as existed last week, but with it may also come a realization of a shrinkage in the ability of industries and individuals to pay heavy taxes and the realization of the inability of the Government to borrow more money without evidence of sufficient tax revenues.

Last week we caught a vision of mills closing down and of several hundred thousand mill operatives, who would rather earn their bread, being herded to the charity of Government relief and we wish that we could blot out that momentary vision which seems to us to be a picture of the future.

Within a short time there will be prosperity and full employment, for a period which we hope will lengthen into years, but, unless a stop is put to Governmental waste and extravagance and to the wild spending of taxpayer's money, the day will again come when we will see the same vision of mills closing down and of hundreds of thousands of mill employees facing hunger and want.

Possibly those, then in control of our Government, will be able to borrow more funds and again "prime the pump," but unless all the laws of business and economics are wrong, there must come a time when they can no longer borrow and when inability to pay will make prohibitive further collections from taxpayers.

When that day is reached those who have sought to change our form and system of Government will go into hiding and those who stand face to face with hunger and want will be left to shift for themselves.

For 150 years we and our ancestors built America and one of the vital factors, in that building, was liberty for all persons and a belief that every man was entitled to a reward for his expenditure of energy and brains, and a fair return upon money invested in buildings and machinery which would furnish employment to others.

Men and women invested money in the cotton mills which dotted the South and, from the distressful conditions of mountain coves and tenant farms, came people to work in those mills and to educate their children and to immeasurably improve their living conditions.

There were times when the mills made large profits and always in such times did the mill employees share in the profits through advances in wages.

There were other times when goods could be sold only at low prices which meant lower wages and the mill operatives of the South, realizing the conditions, accepted lower wages without complaint.

There were also times when mills could only operate at a loss, but feeling that they owed an obligation to their employees, continued to operate as long as possible and when forced to close gave free house rent and, in many cases, furnished food and fuel during periods of idleness.

Times have changed, however, and no longer can a mill take care of its employees during periods of poor business because they are prohibited from reducing costs by temporarily paying lower wages or operating longer hours.

Whereas they formerly consulted with their employees and by mutual consent did what was best for all, they must now "bargain collectively" with racketeers who carry the insignia of the C. I. O.

The obligation of the mill management to their employees has been definitely obliterated through the establishment of so-called collective bargaining and when a mill closes the management has to point to their employees and say to the Government "here they are, you feed them."

We see a period of prosperity ahead but the day will come when the spectacle of last week will be repeated upon even a larger scale.

On that day, it may be that when mill employees face hunger and want and call upon the Government for relief, those who now control our Government will be gone and those who seek to carry on will find it impossible to borrow

money or to secure sufficient funds through a tax levy because of the waste and extravagance of the present day.

When the collapse began last week there was no hint of aid for mill employees from the C. I. O. although they are reported to have more than \$7,000,000 in banks, and when the great collapse comes the C. I. O. will be noted only by its absence.

When the collapse comes, only the most efficient cotton mills, and those which can produce goods at the lowest costs, will continue to operate and the every wise manufacturer will utilize the coming period of prosperity to equip his plant with modern machinery.

Employees can follow the C. I. O. racketeers and harass their employers thereby preventing those profits which will be needed for new equipment, but when the great collapse comes, as it will come, they will call in vain upon those whom they now follow.

Working conditions in America have never been ideal but, at their worst, they were better than those of any other country in the world and were constantly improving.

To employ people, men must invest money in buildings and machinery, but few are now willing to make such investments and labor-saving machinery, which decreases the number of employees, is the first thought of every manufacturer.

Last week we saw a vision of times which are to come and although we now see a period of prosperity ahead, we look with fear upon the period which is to follow that prosperity.

The Hitler System

Under date of April 16th "A Subscriber" writes:

"Your leading editorial in the April 14th issue of your valued Journal, under the heading, 'National Labor Board Assumes Authority,' is both informing and interesting.

"As I have observed that you are usually correct, what you say about the N. L. R. B. assisting the C. I. O. in elections reminds one of Dictator Hitler's elections in Germany, and what was Austria, a few days ago; he, with the power of the Germany army behind him, received about 99.75 per cent of the votes cast, and I sense that the C. I. O., with the power of the Federal Government's N. L. R. B. behind them, may be expected to attain for their client—the C. I. O.—an equally high percentage of the votes in the elections they stage for Mr. Lewis' organization."



Seyco Sizing

(Pronounced "Si-Co")

Your yarn is given double protection with SEYCO SIZING. This film prevents the yarn from shedding, thereby saving money, and by being of proper consistency and of uniform quality, it insures steady production from your looms. SEYCO won't turn rancid nor damage the fibers. Nor will it give trouble in storage, dyeing, bleaching and finishing. "IT'S GOT WHAT IT TAKES" for the type of sizing you require.

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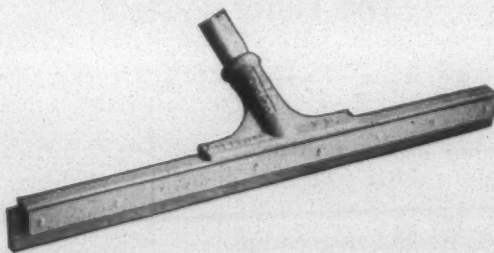
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TEXTILE MILL SCRUBBING POWDER

A High Quality Cleanser carefully designed to clean, whiten and give the floors the care they need.



The Denison Squeegee is a great time saver and leaves the floor clean and dry.

The Denison Manufacturing Company

Asheville, N. C.



ESTABLISHED 1918

New F. F. Plant for Aberdeen, N. C.

Aberdeen, N. C.—Work will begin within the next few days here on the construction of a plant to house a full-fashioned silk hosiery mill, it was announced by J. Talbot Johnson, president of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Johnson said the plant would cost approximately \$17,500 and machinery valued at more than \$100,000 would be installed by Thomas A. Oliver, of Jekintown, Pa., who will operate the plant.

Funds to construct the building were raised in Aberdeen by subscription, and the building, when completed, will be turned over to Mr. Oliver at cost, to be repaid in yearly installments over a period of 12 years.

Mr. Oliver, who plans to come here soon to supervise the erection of the building, plans to install eight new combined full-fashioned hosiery machines shipped from Germany. The machines, which will cost \$12,000 each, are the latest type hosiery machines and are capable of making the entire hose in one operation.

The building is expected to be completed about May 1st, when the first of the eight machines is expected to arrive. Installation of all of the machines is expected to be completed by the first of December.

The building will be 60 feet wide and 115 feet long and will be constructed of brick and steel. It will be air conditioned and will have a sprinkler system and oil burning heating equipment.

Italy's Textile Trade Shows Signs Of Progress

Figures published by the Italian Cotton Institute show that in 1937 Italy produced 120,000,000 tons of hemp fiber, 130,000,000 tons of synthetic fibers, over 2,000,000 tons of cotton, 7,000,000 tons of washed wool, 2,000,000 tons of flax and 3,000,000 tons of silk. In the first 9 months of 1937 she imported 120,874,000 tons of cotton, 32,179,000 tons of wool and 34,298,000 tons of jute.

"The task now up to the industry," an Italian survey says, "is that of reducing progressively these imports by the use of substitute fibers in the production of those mixed yarns and fabrics in which Italian manufacturers have specialized with such marked success."

"This is a matter of great economic importance," says the monthly survey of Italian trade issued by the Fascist Confederation of Industrialists, "as the exports of the Italian textile industries make an important contribution to the trade balance (a net export surplus of 848,472 lire for the first nine months of 1937) and one susceptible of further developments. As home produced raw materials develop, the several branches of industry modify their methods and equipment to meet new conditions."

"Thus the cotton-spinning industry which in 1934 was using barely 10 per cent of substitute fibers is now using 48 per cent and the wool industry 69 per cent. The jute industry, formerly dependent exclusively on foreign supplies of raw material, now ekes out imported jute fiber with the addition of hemp tow in ratios rising to 50 per cent."

Time Off!

• Do mill problems "follow you home"—or do you have the kind of smooth-going production that lets you relax in your hours of "time off"?

Stein Hall customers need never worry about sizing, printing and finishing materials in their leisure moments . . . for Stein Hall starches, dex- trines and gums remain dependable, uniform, efficient. You can count on them, always!

And back of every product stands the constant vigilance of the Stein Hall laboratories and field experts, guarding quality and insuring service.

STEIN, HALL & COMPANY, INC.
285 Madison Avenue, New York

A black and white photograph of a man sitting on the grass, looking down at a small dog sitting on his lap. The man is wearing a light-colored, short-sleeved button-down shirt and light-colored trousers. The dog is small and dark-colored with white spots. The background is a grassy area with some foliage.

STARCHES, DEXTRINES AND GUMS FOR
SIZING • PRINTING • FINISHING

South Carolina Division, S. T. A., Meets April 30th

The Spring Meeting of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association will be held April 30th, 9:45 a. m., at the Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C., to discuss Carding and Spinning.

Discussion on Carding will be led by R. T. Stutts, superintendent of Woodside Cotton Mills, Simpsonville, S. C.; discussion on Spinning will be led by Joe C. Cobb, who is also general chairman of the Division.

Carding

1. What is the best method of eliminating neps?
2. What improvement in the quality of the stock can be obtained by the use of blending reserve feeders—more even laps, cleaner stock?
3. Should the R.P.M. of lick-ers be the same for all grades and staples of cotton? For all feed roll speeds, due either to draft gear or production gear changes?
4. What is the advantage of progressive flat settings such as starting at back with a twelve and working forward to nine or seven over a setting of nine all the way?
5. Do air filters on pickers give as clean a lap as a dust room? How many fans will one filter care for?
6. Which drawing produces the better quality of sliver—controlled draft, or two-process drawing?
7. Is there any way to eliminate top and bottom clearer waste from coming through on the roving? (Casablanco slubbers and speeders.)
8. Why do the collars on metallic drawing rolls on the front, second, and back lines wear faster or develop flat sides more quickly than the collars on the third line of rolls?

Spinning

1. a. What causes filling to cockle on long draft spinning? b. Why does spinning lap up with low relative humidity?
2. Which type rolls make more cockley yarn—calfskin or sheepskin?
3. How near standard speed have you been able to operate new long draft frames where you have eliminated one or more processes?
4. Please come prepared to give your experiences when changing from 7 to 8-inch bobbins on filling. What advantages or disadvantages have you experienced?

Cotton Style Show Held in Charlotte

(Continued from Page 15)

ert M. Miller, Mrs. Alston Morrison, Mrs. Frank L. Moser, Mrs. Johnson D. McCall, Mrs. James E. Reiley, Mrs. Brandon Smith, Mrs. Robert G. Spratt, Mrs. Oscar J. Thies, Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes, Jr., Mrs. Louis Rose, Mrs. J. M. Shannonhouse, Mrs. Richard Sims, Mrs. S. H.

McDonald, Mrs. Donald Graham, Mrs. H. T. Crosby, Mrs. W. A. Thompson, Mrs. P. S. Gilchirt, Jr., Mrs. Charles B. Miller, Mrs. W. I. Henderson, Jr., and Mrs. John Tillett.

A New Traveler Concern

The Carter Traveler Company, a division of A. B. Carter, Inc., are installing a tempering plant in their traveler shop in Gastonia, N. C.

The Carter Traveler Company have been making bronze travelers for the past twelve months and have been very successful in furnishing some of the leading mills, and will be ready to furnish spinning travelers about the first of May.

A. B. Carter is president of the Carter Traveler Company; E. L. Ramsey, general manager; W. W. Bassett, superintendent; H. R. Adams, mechanical engineer; A. Dewey Carter, sales manager; Bob Tatlock, representative, located in LaGrange, Ga.; L. L. Hurley, formerly superintendent of the Ruby Mills, Gastonia, N. C., North Carolina representative; J. L. Gray, formerly general manager of Textiles, Inc., technical advisor.

The Carter Traveler Company is equipped with the very latest devices and mechanical precision, and will be able to furnish the mills as good a traveler as can be made.

Fuller Callaway, Jr., Heads Scout Delegates

LaGrange, Ga.—Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., vice-president of the Chattahoochee Valley Council, Boy Scouts of America, heads the delegation of fourteen LaGrange volunteer workers attending the workers' conference in Jacksonville that is assembling Scout enthusiasts from this section of the country.

Others attending from LaGrange are Albert Lehmann, Jr., C. W. Coleman, Rev. C. M. Goforth, Carlton Woodson, Charles Shuford, Harlan Freeman, Ed Smith, Dewey Melton, Bill Copeland, Raymond Holle, Milam Willis and Walter Domingos.

Scott Russell New Vice-President of Bibb Co.

Macon, Ga.—At the regular quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Scott Russell, member of the law firm of Jones, Russell & Sparks, general counsel of the company, was elected executive vice-president and will assume his duties at the general office of the company at once, it was announced.

Mr. Russell also was elected a director.

Mills B. Lane, Jr., was elected a director to take the place of Judge Samuel B. Adams, Savannah, who died recently.

Routine business was transacted by the board and the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share was declared, payable on July 1st.

KINGSPORT, TENN.—Notices have been posted at the Borden Mills that the plant is being closed down for an indefinite period. Workers are being informed that this action is due to the condition of the print cloth division of the market.

Questions for Discussion At Northern N. C.-Va. S. T. A. Meet

Questions for discussion at the meeting of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association, which was announced last week for the Danville, Va., Country Club, April 23rd, include the following:

Carding

1. What changes are necessary for running a blend of cotton, rayon, acetate, or viscose fibers on pickers, cards, drawing and roving frames? What changes are necessary for running any of these one hundred per cent?
2. Would it be advisable to run roving of different mixtures of acetate and rayon through the card room without keeping their weights on the fly frame? If so, how and where should the weights be kept?
3. What weight drawing sliver is best for a long draft roving frame going into one to three-hank roving? One-process roving? Two-process roving?
4. How does evenness, breaking strength and ends down compare on light numbers and light roving made on long draft and conventional roving frames?
5. What should be the relation in 1/100th of an inch between the hole in the calender roll trumpet and the coiler head trumpet? What should be the distance from the trumpet to the bite of the roll on the coiler head?
6. What is the best front roll speed on cork roll drawing frames? If ends lap up on the front rolls, what can be done to prevent this condition?
7. a. When changing to long draft roving, should card production be changed? b. Should any change be made in draft on cards? On drawing?
8. Can you rework roving waste better where it is cut off or knocked off?
9. What method do you use in cleaning overhead in the card room where there are two eight-hour shifts?

Spinning

1. What method do you use in oiling rolls and wickless saddles? What kind of oil do you use?
2. How do you prevent excessive "fuzziness" in long draft yarn?
3. What is the best method of fastening tape? What should be the average life of tape? What type weave in tape do you find best?
4. What are the best methods to prevent shading in mocks?
5. What method do you use in cleaning overhead in the spinning room where there are two eight-hour shifts?

The small cost of modern card grinding equipment is readily absorbed by improved carding and savings in card wire.

B. S. ROY & SON COMPANY

Worcester, Mass.—Greenville, S. C.

Cotton Card Grinders, Woolen and Worsted Card Grinders. ¶ Napper Roll Grinders, Calender Roll Grinders. ¶ Shear Grinders.

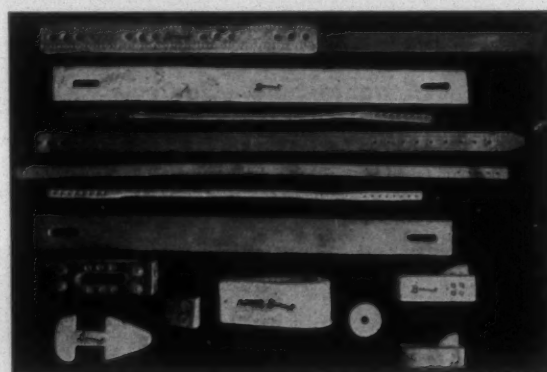


Illustration Shows a Few of the Different Straps Manufactured By Us

All of our textile leathers are manufactured from Oak Tan and Hairon Leather. Our Oak Tan Leathers are made from packer hides, selected for substance, weight and fibre strength. Our Hairon Leathers are made from foreign hides that are selected for textile purposes and are especially adapted for this work, owing to the extra length of the fibres.

We manufacture all types of textile leathers for cotton, woolen, worsted, silk and rayon looms.

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LONG DRAFTING SYSTEM

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1733 Inverness Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.
Tel.—Vernon 2330173 W. Franklin Ave.
Gastonia, N. C.
Tel.—247**Manufacturers Seek Law Changes To End
Growth of Strikes**

Washington.—Opposing extension of National Labor Relations Board authority into new fields, the National Association of Manufacturers instead have asked Congress to amend the National Labor Relations Act so it will lessen rather than multiply labor disputes—and “afford more adequate protection for the public.”

The views of the Association were presented to the Senate Labor Sub-committee conducting hearings on the Wagner Bill, S. 3390, which would give the Labor Board authority over all those who sell to or borrow from the Federal Government. The witnesses were L. N. Bent, vice-chairman of the NAM Employment Relations Committee, and vice-president of the Hercules Powder Company of Wilmington, Del., and James A. Emery, NAM general counsel.

“At the present time,” Bent told the committee, “everything possible should be done to remove the uncertainties and difficulties of doing business. Only in this way can increasing unemployment be checked. This bill, if passed, will prove a very decided additional handicap to business, and will be a decided factor in prolonging the present depression.”

Pointing out that “in the minds of business men a contract is a precise outline of the conditions of agreement,” Bent said insertion of a stipulation in contracts that contractors would abide by every future ruling of the Labor Board would inject additional ‘uncertainties.’”

“No contractor supplying the government could possibly know whether his contract might prove to be an asset or a liability,” he continued. “An unfair or delayed opinion of the Labor Board could effectively prevent fulfillment of important contracts between the government and suppliers of special equipment and supplies.”

“In view of these uncertainties, most manufacturers would be reluctant to invest money and effort in operations necessary to supply the government with special machinery or supplies.”

Bent added that another “disturbing effect” would be that any borrower from a Federal Reserve Bank, Farm Loan Bank, Commodity Credit Corporation or any other agency of the government would have to agree to accept the Labor Board’s rulings as to classification of employees.

“This means that farmers, dairymen, naval stores operators and many others will come under section eight of the National Labor Relations Act,” Bent asserted.

Emery, pointing out that the bill would extend Federal authority over “the public employees of the States and municipalities,” described the Wagner bill as “the most extraordinary proposal yet offered for the Federal control of employment relations.”

“Is it conceivable,” he asked, “that the Congress would place the employment relations of the States and their sub-divisions subject to the control of a Federal board, under threat of cancelling grants or loans for the benefit of their citizens?”

Amendments, Emery said, “should move in a far different direction.”

“That the operation of the National Labor Act is not lessening but multiplying disputes is a fact witnessed by the Department of Labor,” Emery continued. “It re-

ports a larger number of strikes in 1937 than in any previous year."

Specifically, he suggested consideration of amendments which would—

1. Deny the benefits of the Labor Act to those who have interrupted production or service in violation of a previous agreement.

2. Deny benefits of the Act to those who interrupt service despite previous agreements to arbitrate.

3. Deny benefits of the Act to those who strike without any previous presentation of demands with a reasonable time allowance for their consideration.

4. Deny benefits of the Act to those guilty of lawless seizure and occupancy of the property of others.

5. Deny benefits of the Act to those who undertake to coerce membership in their organizations.

"Complaint of the Act and petition for its reasonable amendment is not proceeding merely from employers," Mr. Emery said. "It is a widespread demand from many sources."

He pointed out that Lloyd K. Garrison, a former chairman of the Labor Board and once a member of the Senate, agreed that the Act "ought to be amended to deal with breaches of collective agreements by unions." He reminded that President Roosevelt told the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress that "Power and responsibility must go hand in hand." And he added that "the administration of the Act has been more severely criticised by labor, its beneficiary, than by injured employers."

"It is with deep regret," he added, "that we note that the Labor Board, unlike any other Federal agency of like importance, resents any suggestion to amend the Act it administers. Like Caesar's wife, it insists, in the face of multiplying criticism, that it is not only above suspicion but beyond improvement."

Big Cotton Cloth Buying Forecast

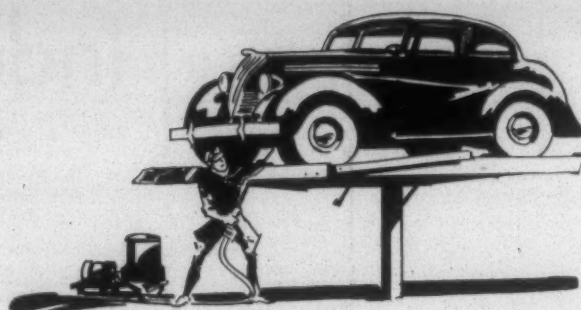
Washington.—Reliable persons said that the Works Progress Administration shortly would place a "substantial" order in the cotton cloth markets for materials to be used in working sewing rooms.

Administrator Harry L. Hopkins received White House approval of the purchase, it was said, after conferences between President Roosevelt and Senator Byrnes (D., S. C.) on means to stimulate the cotton goods industry.

While authorities could not give the extent of the pending order, they said they were informed that it would be based on anticipation of needs as far in advance as possible. It should "run into the thousands of dollars," they said.

The cotton mills have been hard hit by the business recession, they explained, and since WPA eventually must buy large quantities of cloth for relief clients, it was decided to bunch the orders and turn the material over to its sewing rooms for the manufacture of garments.

Purchases would be made through the Treasury Procurement Division, they said, and contracts awarded to the lowest bidders.



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At regular intervals your motor car is carefully inspected and renewed from "stem to stern." You know that this saves money in the long run and prolongs the life of the car.

How much more important it is to follow the same procedure with your card clothing since your total investment is so much greater and since the condition of your card clothing influences the quality of your mill output and your manufacturing cost.

There is no one better qualified than Ashworth to make such inspections. Ashworth inspectors are practical card men. This fact (plus an unsurpassed company experience, plus the Ashworth check list, and plus Ashworth integrity) assures an accurate, complete and conservative report.

Furthermore, to assure an uninterrupted supply, prompt repair service and ready availability of products, Ashworth has—



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Salesman with ready contacts in Georgia and Alabama for special line of dyestuffs. Write giving experience, salary expected, etc. Replies treated confidentially.
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FLOWERING PLANTS—The finer disease resistant types Asters, Snapdragons, Larkspur, Petunia, Marigold, Crown of Gold; all types Zinnias; others in season. Assorted 50—65c, 100—\$1.15, 300—\$1.00, 1,000—\$2.25. All postpaid. Satilla Plant Farm, Woodbine, Ga.

TOMATO PLANTS—Earliana, Marglobe, Brimmer; Egyptians; Bell Peppers, hot peppers. Doz., 10c; 100, 40c; 500, \$1.00. Pansies, English Daisies, Snapdragons, Pinks, Petunias. Doz., 20c; 100, \$1.00. Postpaid. Wilmington Plant Co., Wilmington, N. C.

Southern Shippers To Suggest Changes In Sampling Rules

Memphis, Tenn.—Changes in regulations covering the sampling of cotton held in bonded warehouses will be one of the major topics of discussion before the thirteenth annual meeting of the Southern Cotton Shippers' Association at Hotel Peabody here Saturday.

F. G. Crout, Atlanta, regional administrator for the U. S. warehouse act, will attend the convention and will meet with the compress and weights committee to draft recommendations.

The shippers are expected to urge that the compresses exercise more care in the taking of samples, holding that one-half to three-quarters pound is sufficient, whereas samples now frequently run from 1 to 2 pounds, resulting in weight losses and claims by the mills because of loss in weight.

The foreign trade committee is expected to recommend that Japan be criticised for attempts to bring about variation of contracts. It is reported that the Japanese buyers, since the decline in prices, are seeking to obtain contract variations in line with the market decline.

The convention is expected to endorse the better cotton and one variety movements and to urge that more staple cotton be raised in the Delta area in order that the supply for the domestic markets will be maintained and the present importation of Egyptian and other long staples will be unnecessary.

The shippers will hear the annual report and recommendations of Dudley Dumas, president. E. D. Hazlehurst, of Nall & Hazlehurst, Memphis, is first vice-president of the association, and will, if past custom is adhered to, be named president.

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CHRYSANTHEMUMS—20 varieties, white, red, yellow, pink, lavender, variegated; blooms 6 to 8 inches across, field grown, labeled plants, 35, \$1.65; 70, \$2.85. Instructions furnished. 25 varieties Pompon Daisy and button type, 35 plants, \$1.15; 70, \$1.85; 125, \$2.95. Coral pink vines, 25c; red and pink verbena, 45c dozen. Chapman Floral Gardens, Edison, Ga.

FOR SALE—30 ft. steel tower, for 30,000 gal. wooden tank, with steel ladder. C. C. Coddington, Inc., P. O. Box No. 568, Charlotte, N. C.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS — Large yellow, bronze, ball white, cream white, \$1; 15 small pink, white, button yellow, \$1.20. Miss Maggie Luper, Sharpsburg, N. C.

Agriculture Dept. Asks \$30,000 For Cotton Hose Study

Washington, D. C.—A recommendation that \$30,000 be appropriated to the Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, for a special investigation to develop high quality cotton hosiery with a view to increasing consumer use of hosiery of this type, is included in the Agriculture Department appropriation bill now under discussion in the House.

In appropriating a grand total of \$305,085 for the bureau, the sum of \$2,000 to continue investigation of the textile and clothing industry is restored along with an additional appropriation of \$30,000 above the budget estimates for family economic investigations.

Prior to the recommendation for appropriating the required amount to continue with the hosiery investigation, the department furnished the appropriations committee with data indicating that a complete replacement of silk hosiery with cotton hosiery would provide an annual market for 64 million pounds of lint cotton.

Lindale Pepperell Unit Damaged By Heavy Rains

Lindale, Ga.—At the Lindale unit of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company some of the sections of the mill were recently under water attributed to the heavy rains and old Silver

Creek, near the mill, getting out of its banks. Those departments of the mill under water were: the blacksmith shop, the welding shop, the pump house and the dyehouse cellar. The extent of the damage has not yet been estimated.

There was much commotion as the mill whistle blew to arouse the operatives so that they might remove electric motors, cloth, equipment, etc., that were within reach of the muddy waters.

The water came up to the first step of the mill office. The road to the first aid room of the mill was under water several inches.

This is the second time in three years that the local unit of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company's property has been menaced by the water from old Silver Creek.

Some Indication of Better Activity in Staple Goods

There are some indications of growing activity in some of the staple rayons, rayon yarn producers report. Although there still is far from any great volume, it is noted by some in the trade that there is more inquiry for the staples such as taffetas and satins, particularly the former.

According to yarn firms, the promise of better business in these items is much greater than the actual amount offered.

In the taffeta field, it is reported that the lower constructions for lingerie purposes are those seen to hold

the greatest immediate promise. While there is no appreciable current business in rayon linings, it is thought that there will be some developing here.

Expectations are in the rayon market that in any small revival in business the staples will precede the dress goods, not much being expected in dress goods activity until July.

Exports Of Italian Silks Double in 1937; U. S. Largest User

Exports of Italian silk fabrics in 1937 were slightly more than double those of 1936, with the United States the largest user, according to figures supplied by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

"Exports," reports the bureau, "amounted to 245 metric tons valued at 37,603,000 lire, against 110 metric tons valued at 15,543,000 lire in 1936.

"The principal destinations of these exports in 1937 were: United States—41 metric tons valued at 8,155,000 lire; Great Britain—29 tons, 3,781,000 lire. Other markets were Austria, Switzerland, Germany, and Argentina.

"Imports in 1937 of silk textiles (25 tons valued at 6,385,000 lire) were more than three times those of 1936; they came mainly from France, Switzerland, the United States and Austria."

(The exchange value of the Italian lire in 1937 approximated \$0.0526.)

Czech Conditions Reported As Normal

Economic conditions in Czechoslovakia are normal and industry is well occupied, it was announced by the American-Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce in their current bulletin. The chamber declared that all rumors of unrest were unfounded.

According to Czechoslovak official sources, the imports of American goods to Czechoslovakia, for January, 1938, were valued at 81 million crowns, compared with 47 million a year ago; on the other hand, exports of Czechoslovak merchandise to the U. S. A. for the same period this year were 72 million crowns (in 1937-81 million crowns).

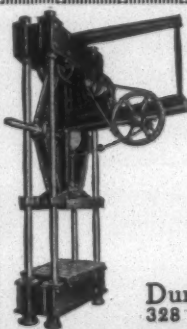
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Mill News Items

SYLACAUGA, ALA.—On May 9th, the annual inspection tour of the Avondale Mills will get under way, and will continue through May 13th. A delightful program is being arranged for the visitors.

COWPENS, S. C.—Following several months of curtailed operations due to conditions in the industry, the Cowpens Manufacturing Company plant has been closed indefinitely, according to Ben Hill Brown, president.

The plant normally employs around 250 persons.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—A charter was issued April 12th for a new textile concern to be located in Lincolnton.

R. P. Dicks and Nora Dicks, of Lincolnton, and W. H. Holderness, of Greensboro, subscribed three of the 2,000 shares of authorized capital for Elizabeth's Indian Creek Cottons, Inc., of Lincolnton, to make and sell fabrics.

VALDESE, N. C.—A charter was issued April 12th for a new hosiery mill to be located in Valdese.

Benjamin Grill, Henry Grill, Jr., and Francis Garrou, Jr., all of Valdese, subscribed 30 of the 1,500 shares of authorized capital for Francis-Louise Full-Fashioned Mills, Inc., of Valdese, to make, sell and deal in hosiery and knit goods.

CONOVER, N. C.—The full-fashioned department of the Ridgeview Hosiery Mill is being enlarged. It was not announced just how much new equipment will be installed. At present the company is using 28 full-fashioned machines and 341 circular machines in the manufacture of women's seamless and full-fashioned hosiery.

LENOIR, N. C.—Completion of the sale of seventeen houses in the Lenoir Cotton Mill property to E. E. Harris has been announced by President G. C. Courtney, Sr. The sale is part of the liquidation of the mill property now taking place.

The transaction is the second largest real estate deal in the past ten days, the other being the sale of the Poe Building on the Square to Dr. Clyde R. Hedrick.

The seventeen houses are located in the immediate vicinity of the mill.

BATESBURG, S. C.—Plans are said to be under way for the establishment of a rayon mill on Lightwood Knot Creek, near here. Representatives of the rayon plant met with citizens of Batesburg and Leesville. Dr. A. L. Ballenger has been discussing the matter with the rayon officials for some months in regard to the possibility of moving the plant here.

It is stated that the proposed plant would begin operations with a weekly payroll of approximately \$4,500, and the plant would be enlarged gradually as labor is trained to do the work.

Mill News Items

UNION, S. C.—The management of Excelsior Mills here has just announced that its full-fashioned hosiery department, which has been running on a curtailed schedule, will resume full time operations in the near future. Excelsior Mills employs several hundred persons.

COVINGTON, VA.—A number of additional looms have been installed in the Covington Weaving Company, where rayon piece goods are manufactured. This is a unit of the Burlington Mills, Inc., and the additional looms were moved here from the unit of the company there, and the unit there was converted into another type of mill. Prior to the new installation here the local unit operated 5,000 silk spindles and a battery of 200 looms.

COLUMBUS, N. C.—A mill for the manufacture of hosiery is to be erected north of Tryon, in Polk County, by the Adams-Millis Corporation, of High Point, it was learned here with the transfer of title to the Shields property.

C. M. Guest & Sons, Anderson, S. C., have the contract for erecting the mill, which will have 35,000 square feet of floor space and will be two stories high.

When in full operation, the plant is expected to employ 200 workers.

LYERLY, GA.—The Shugart Hosiery Mills, in operation for a number of years at Fort Payne, Ala., have selected Lyerly as a mill site and as soon as a new brick building can be erected the mill will be put in operation here, probably within ninety days. A new building, 55 by 150 feet, is being erected by J. S. Owings to house the plant, which will be capitalized at \$25,000. Payroll of this mill at present is about \$1,000 per week, but it is planned to increase the capacity as soon as possible.

Lyerly has been experiencing its greatest building boom in many years and plans are being drawn for many more homes during the spring and summer.

J. S. Owings plans to build a number of cottages to house employees of the Shugart Mills.

LENOIR, N. C.—The Lenoir Cotton Mill, organized here in 1901, has discontinued operations and the corporation is being liquidated. This is one of the first manufacturing plants of its kind to be established in Lenoir. G. C. Courtney, Sr., is president of the company, who stated that the mill operated for many years profitably; however, since the depression in 1929, and with the advent of highly improved types of textile machinery, it has been a struggle in more recent years to break even. Its operation losses have recently been so heavy that within a very short time it would have been forced to discontinue operations. The development of improved machinery in the cotton spinning industry had made the equipment of Lenoir Cotton Mill entirely obsolete, it was stated.

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—That Prevents Fly Waste
and Split Ends

The swirling of the end in passing through the traveler produces smooth even yarn.

This in turn reduces the fly waste to a minimum in the Spinning and Twisting of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, and Asbestos, also reduces the number of split ends in the throwing of Real and Artificial Silks.

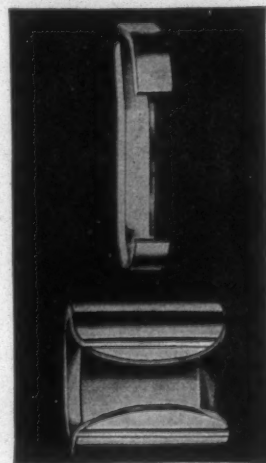
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A Traveler for Every Fibre

Southern Stores Urged To Promote Cottons

Atlanta, Ga.—An urgent appeal to all merchants in every Southern community to lend full participation to this year's National Cotton Week was made by Charles K. Everett, manager of the new uses section of the Cotton Textile Institute. Mr. Everett spoke before the Southern Secretaries' Association at the Ansley Hotel and pointed out that stimulating interest in cottons and actually increasing consumption will contribute materially to the solution of the cotton surplus problem.

Mr. Everett stated that this year's Cotton Week, scheduled for May 30th-June 4th, represents an expansion of promotional activities since, through the organization of the Cotton Consumption Council, all of the country's great mass distributors are also co-operating wholeheartedly to make this year's observance the most successful in its history.

A closer liaison between the national program and individual community activities was urged by Mr. Everett. Merchants were asked to avail themselves of special cotton promotional efforts, special displays and special advertising and selling of cottons and to otherwise publicize the event.

He asserted that the cotton mills of the country, represented by the Institute, are not only ready but anxious to do everything humanly possible to co-operate, from furnishing outlines of community celebrations to supplying "Idea Books" of tested, successful merchandising campaigns. Due to the availability of great quantities of lower priced cottons, Mr. Everett pointed out that there is today a very real opportunity for everybody to satisfy more of his or her cotton wants.

Japanese Seek Chinese Cotton

Washington, D. C.—Agriculture Department foreign trade experts received reports that Japan was attempting to establish a banking system in Chinese cotton growing sections in an attempt to obtain larger supplies for her mills.

The banks would offer Japanese money for the cotton but first reports were that the Chinese farmers were

reluctant to accept and demanded instead Chinese money to which they have been accustomed.

Fred J. Rossiter, departmental authority for foreign cotton trade, said the success or failure of the Japanese banking and purchase plan would have an important bearing on future exports of American cotton to Japan, which until this season was the United States' best customer.

Two New Machines For Handling Of Rayon Developed

Philadelphia, Pa.—Two new pieces of equipment for the rayon industry have been developed recently by manufacturers of textile machinery here. One is a rayon cake purifier made by Smith, Drum & Co., and the other is an improved rayon cutter produced by F. J. Stokes Machine Company.

The rayon cake purifier, an automatic machine for purifying rayon in cake form, is controlled by one master switch. From the pressing of one button, until the yarn is completely purified, bleached and softened, the several processes are accurately controlled by a series of electrical timing mechanism and valves. The time required for the complete purification and bleaching of Viscose type rayon cakes is 83 minutes with a total water consumption of 30 gallons per pound of yarn.

Fancy types of irregular-denier yarns, as well as cakes of any conventional diameter, height, weight or filament condition may be purified with equal facility. The time cycle of 83 minutes is held to be a record for the industry. This time is based on one-pound cakes of 40 filament, and the time is reduced to 60 minutes on lighter weight cakes of coarser filament.

Chemical consumption is about the same as in older processes of purification, but the consumption of water and the cost of labor are much lower. The important feature of the machine is that the filament quality remains as perfect as when taken from the spinning machine.

The units measure approximately 55 feet long, 4 feet in width, and 8 feet in height. Operated in a series of three or more with alternate timing, they require only one

PRECISION BOBBINS

Uniform in Quality

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Uniform in Finish

NEW ENGLAND BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

NASHUA

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE - D.C. RAGAN HIGH POINT, N.C.

operator per unit for maximum production. They function on the centrifugal principle; each cake is placed in a washing pot, with an individual motor, and each pot has orifices for intake and exhaust, and hence each cake gets identical treatment. The machines can be built in all-metal construction or in rubber-coated metal. The latter can be used on any formula now in general use.

The improved rotary rayon cutter has a capacity that has been increased considerably, and is now able to handle from 500 to 750 pounds of dry rayon tops per hour; however, the important thing is that the unit will handle either wet or dry tops. The feeding mechanism has been redesigned so that accurate lengths may be cut from a fraction of an inch up to 8 inches.

It will cut every type of material ranging from jute down to the finest alpaca or rayon. The machine is equipped with a feeding frame and synchronized preliminary squeeze rolls for taking the tops out of the cans. Sales representatives report that the new cutter is being adapted by all types of rayon producers as well as other manufacturers engaged in making mixed fabrics.

Fire Destroys Cotton Supply

Tarboro, N. C.—Fire swept the Tarboro cotton yards here April 14th, destroying more than 225 bales of cotton, and burning two warehouses stocked with merchandise. The damage was estimated unofficially at from \$22,000 to \$28,000.

Police Chief W. Robert Worsley said a negro woman told him she saw two small negro boys run from the cotton yard after she noticed flames and smoke rising from the spot.

One firm, Rogers & Co., of Tarboro and Norfolk, Va., reported the loss of 185 bales of cotton, all insured. The warehouses burned were used by the Marrow-Pitt Hardware company, and Murphy, Jenkins & Co., oil products distributors. Before the blaze was controlled, it threatened a broker's building containing 20,000 bags of peanuts.

Cotton Report Shows Decline in Consumption

Washington, D. C.—The United States consumed about 26 per cent less cotton during the eight months ended March 31 than during the corresponding period a year ago.

The amount consumed was estimated by the Census bureau at 4,023,767 bales, compared with 5,297,907 for the first eight months of the previous season.

Reflecting both the decline in consumption and the record 1937 crop, stocks of lint on hand March 31, both in consuming establishments and in public storage and at compresses, was about 45 per cent greater than on the same date in 1937.

The total stocks were estimated at 12,727,988 bales, compared with 7,113,721 on March 31 last year.

Exports for the eight-month period were reported at 4,656,879 bales, an increase of 267,620 bales or slightly more than six per cent over exports during the corresponding period last season. Imports were reported at 79,604 bales, a decrease of about 43 per cent, the bureau said.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR TEXTILE MILLS
SKEWERS
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Stocks in all the leading Mill Centres

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THE ONLY QUALITY WE MAKE

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Domestic

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10-12 Thomas St.

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Use
TEXTILE BULLETIN
Want Ads

Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Cotton goods sold in large volume last week at steadily advancing prices.

Sales of print cloths were equivalent to three weeks' production at present reduced output. Prices on most cloths advanced $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent a yard. Wide curtailment of mill operations and possibility of Government spending were factors in the buying.

Sheetings, osnaburgs and other heavy goods sold in fair quantities at steady prices.

Demand for finished goods was spotty although business improved following better gray goods sales. No actual price advances were reported. Sales of summer wash goods were larger. Inquiry for domestic increased following downward price revisions. Colored goods moved moderately at strong prices.

While combed goods did not respond as quickly to developments in Washington and the downtown markets as rapidly as coarse goods, sentiment was decidedly cheerful and the belief was widespread that this division is about to enter a period of steadily rising prices. While mills are willing to meet the market on spots, they are determinedly refusing to accept contract business at a loss with the result that the spread between spots and contracts has widened perceptibly in the last few days. The trade at large now believes that combed goods prices have seen the worst and that each week from now on will register improvement, especially in view of the fact that mills are bent on curtailing production still further. It would not surprise many observers if prices on many types of combed goods were to close the month at $\frac{1}{4}$ c to $\frac{3}{8}$ c a yard above the prices quoted at the beginning of the month.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denims, 28-in.	11
Brown sheetings, standard	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	5 $\frac{3}{8}$
Brown sheeting, 3-yard	6 $\frac{3}{8}$
Staple gingham	10

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

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40-46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Comment in the market is to the effect that the new spending program brought out by Washington authorities may soon introduce a new psychology into the relations between spinners and consumers of cotton sale yarns. Observers who recently were inclined to look for continued dullness through the rest of this spring and the first half of the summer period have now become somewhat more optimistic, though remaining fully aware of the obstacles.

The cotton price outlook is said to hold some items of definite encouragement. Personal investigation of the pre-crop status in certain representative sections of the South has led a number of spinners to conclude that news pertaining to progress of the new crop will be more likely to raise than to depress cotton prices. It would surprise these observers if weather and other growing conditions this season are anywhere near as favorable as they were last year. It is said few yarn consumers apparently have an adequate notion as to the remarkable effectiveness of the Government's cotton price supporting program this year.

Interests who frequently in the past have taken speculative positions which later turned out to be highly profitable, have quite recently stated their belief that the cotton outlook has a distinctly bullish side. Where such interests also are closely identified with sale yarn spinning, it can be safely assumed that at the proper time yarn values will be given strong support and in any event yarn price rallies should more than match any cotton price advances, because yarns are currently under-priced very definitely, as compared with spinners' costs.

The better managed yarn mills appear to be concentrating on getting customers to take deliveries against old contracts, in which respect some have made fairly satisfactory headway. If mills of this type were to adjust their labor cost enough to break even at today's offered prices, they would have to obtain competent help for about 10 cents an hour less than they now pay, which obviously is impossible.

Southern Single Skeins

8s	17½
10s	18
12s	18½
14s	19
20s	20
20s	23
30s	25
36s	28
40s	29½

Southern Single Warps

10s	18
12s	18½
14s	19
16s	19½
20s	20
26s	23
30s	25
40s	29½

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	18
10s	18½
12s	19
16s	20
20s	21
24s	23
26s	24
30s	25
36s	29
40s	30

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	18
10s	18½
12s	19
14s	19½
16s	20
20s	21
26s	24
30s	25
40s	30

Two-Ply Plush Grade

12s	19½
16s	21
20s	21½
30s	26½

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply

8s	18½
10s	19
12s	19½
14s	20
16s	20½
20s	21

Carpet Yarns

Tinged, 5-lb., 8s, 3 and 4-ply	15
Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	16½
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	17½

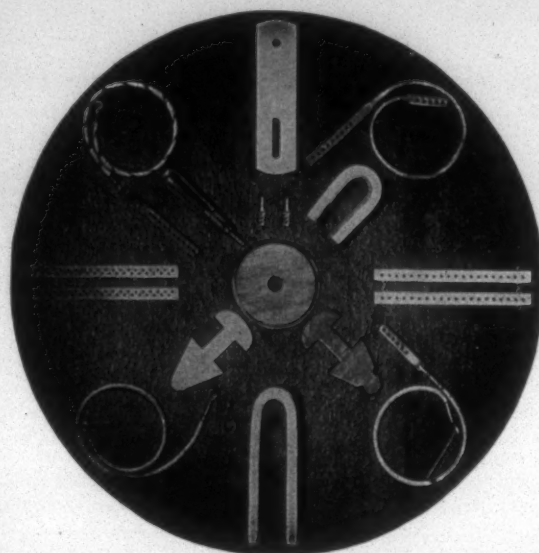
Part Waste Insulated Yarns

8s, 1-ply	14½
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15½
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	16
12s, 2-ply	16½
16s, 2-ply	17½
20s, 2-ply	19½
30s, 2-ply	23½

Southern Frame Cones

8s	17½
10s	18
12s	18½
14s	19
16s	19½
20s	20½
22s	21½
24s	22½
26s	23½
28s	24½
30s	25½

Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury, Massachusetts

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Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer. Make Stronger Yarn. Run Clear. Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

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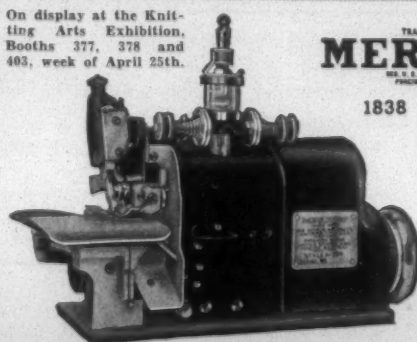
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Atlanta, Ga.



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

TARBORO, N. C.

Hart Cotton Mills, Inc.—A Place Where Hearty Good Will Abides

Anyone who is the least bit intuitive and impressionable will immediately recognize the beautiful spirit of good will and co-operation that abides among the people of Hart Cotton Mills, thrilling them with hope, courage and ambition.

The death of L. F. Williams, beloved overseer of weaving, which occurred March 7th, saddened the entire town of pretty Tarboro. So many good textile men in the South have, in recent months, folded tired hands, closed their eyes and gone to eternal rest.

But in Hart Cotton Mills people know that the mill officials are their best friends, and they are too happily busy with worth while community projects to become contaminated with poisonous influences.

Hart Memorial Club

Just think of 69 red-blooded men working together for the advancement of community interests! Hart Memorial Club, named in honor of Mr. Hart, deceased mill president, is certainly accomplishing wonders. J. R. Prigg, overseer spinning, is president; Boyd Thomason, overseer weaving, vice-president; and Herman Morris, head loom fixer, is secretary and treasurer.

Hill Memorial Club

This is a similar club in honor of another deceased mill official—Mr. Hill—and is composed of 64 women, all live wires and ambitious for the best welfare of their community. Blanche Barnell is president and Vera Barnell, secretary and treasurer.

The sisters of Mr. Hill presented the club with a handsome portrait of Mr. Hill with a history of his life.

Plenty of Talented People Here

No wonder that Vice-President and Mrs. J. R. Youngblood are so enthusiastic in their praise of these people. Mrs. Jann Mae Edwards is such a remarkably talented singer that Mrs. Youngblood won't be a bit surprised if she becomes a rival of the celebrated Jeanette McDonald.

Mrs. Dave Tooley, a mill worker, had written a play which was to be given a few days after my visit. More than that, she selected and trained the 33 characters in

the play and said that each and every one of them had put their whole heart into the work in a surprising manner and with surpassingly fine results. "Jiggs on a Jam-boree" was said to be a delightfully funny and entertaining play.

These good people are going to use the proceeds of this play to furnish a room in the Kiwanis T. B. Sanatorium.

Officials Co-Operating

The Mill President, John H. Rogers, resides in Norfolk, Va.. Vice-President J. R. Youngblood, secretary and treasurer, Robert J. Walker, assistant secretary and treasurer, J. E. Britt, and Superintendent J. V. Thomason are all giving hearty support to these community affairs. In fact a nice auditorium, with stage and everything, was being prepared in the old opening room of the mill—and it was not just a "make shift"—it was nice and put there to stay. Mr. Youngblood was as thrilled over it as anyone, and will be right there to enjoy every affair. In fact, he wanted to be "Jiggs" in the play, but Mrs. Tooley was probably afraid he'd smell "corned beef and cabbage" and desert at a critical moment! It was my first time to meet genial Mr. Youngblood, but I hope it won't be the last.

Progressive Key Men

Hart Cotton Mills, Inc., are among the most modern in Eastern North Carolina. Work runs good and the product is print cloths.

J. V. Thomason, superintendent, has been here for many years and is well liked by all who know him. The late lamented Lewis Thomason was his brother.

G. H. Smith is day carder and J. C. Umphlet is night carder. J. R. Prigg and J. C. Lane are overseers of spinning. J. Boyd Thomason, son of the superintendent, is overseer day weaving, and D. W. Hunsucker is night weaver. Herman Morris and Woodrow Stephenson are head loom fixers. C. H. Hammond, Master Mechanic.

WADESBORO, N. C.

Wade Mill People To Have New Baptist Church

Wade Manufacturing Company is among the most modern in the State. Vice-President and General Superintendent I. B. Covington has keen business ability and is one of the most efficient textile men in the South. Under his wise leadership, Wade Manufacturing Company

has forged ahead, keeping abreast with the times and running when other mills found curtailment necessary. The product is mostly cotton flannels, which have a wide reputation for wearing qualities, fast colors and beautiful patterns.

This village has nice homes, with modern conveniences and good gardens. H. M. Maple, overseer spinning, has the finest cabbage I've seen.

But this village has never had a church and now this need is to be supplied, and in a way that does great credit to operatives, who pledged from \$5 to \$25 each toward the erection of a handsome Baptist Church. Each overseer donated \$100. Many of the pledges have already been paid and the people have started paying on new pledges.

A beautiful feature of this undertaking is that all denominations are pulling together for results. Some of the overseers are not Baptists but are as enthusiastic as if they were.

The church is to be erected near the east end of the overhead bridge, and work will begin on it in the near future. When this church is finished, these people expect to build a Methodist Church just as nice. The Mill Company is backing this work with generous financial support, and everybody seems happy. Certainly this community is to be congratulated for this splendid, progressive and co-operative spirit shown in this undertaking.

T. D. Flack, overseer carding and assistant superintendent, was, like Mr. Covington, formerly a citizen of Forest City, and both are well and favorably remembered there.

H. M. Maple, overseer of spinning, has been here many years and is one of the finest gardeners in the place.

M. L. Long, overseer weaving, knows his looms and cloth and takes pride in turning out superior goods.

F. H. Head, overseer the cloth room, has the respect and confidence of all in his department, which is one of the nicest in this absolutely modern mill.

SANFORD, N. C.

Sanford Cotton Mills

This is probably the only mill in the state that has not curtailed in recent months. In fact, it is running two full shifts of 48 hours each.

Within the past two years, the mill has been completely renovated and modernized throughout. The *Sanford Herald*, a newsy, high-type paper published tri-weekly, got out an issue March 28th which was almost exclusively in compliment to Sanford Cotton mills on the completion of their vast improvements. There were group pictures from each department, and the various merchants in town used their advertising space to congratulate the mill and to wish "Father George" sheeting unbounded success. It was well gotten up and truly interesting.

"Father George" sheeting, made by Sanford Cotton Mill, is among the best known products of its kind in the South, and Sanford Mill people live at home and trade at home, each and all taking pride in the progress of their town and community.

J. C. Talley, Master Mechanic, Has Longest Service Record

J. C. Talley, master mechanic for many years, helped to make the brick and helped to build the first part of Sanford Cotton Mills more than 40 years ago.

Others who have from 30 to 40 years' service records are Miss Burt Warner, Mrs. Liarly Bryant, Mrs. Janie McIntosh, Mrs. Annie Wicker, Joe Parrish, Buddy Cran-non, Oscar Dollar, Walter Wilkie, Lack Hughes, M. N. Smith, Jim McDonald, Kenneth Yow, Wesley Parson, Wesley Glass, Tommie Glass, E. M. Underwood, Sr., secretary and treasurer, Ed Boyd.

From 20 to 30 Years

Paul Utley, Mrs. Betty Stone, Mrs. Irene Spivey, Miss Nodie Ledbetter, Hughie Powers, Sankie Riddle, Jake Causey, Grover Johnson, Judd Riddle, Will Gunter, Clifford Burns, Alec Willett. (We quote from *Sanford Herald*.)

We were sorry to miss seeing genial Superintendent D. G. Floyd, who was at home sick. The *Herald* carries a nice story about Mr. Floyd, his ambition for an education, his experience in the textile field, starting as sweeper at \$3.60 per week, and his rapid advancement. But the editor has a keen sense of humor, too, and the story winds up with this paragraph:

"And their neighbors know them as a family with five children and two dogs."

HIGH SHOALS, N. C.

Jackson Mill No. 3

The many improvements made here since it became one of the Jackson Mills is something the company may well be proud of.

A number of houses have been moved to the highway going toward Lincolnton; all have been remodeled, repainted, and, where needed, re-covered. Grading has been done, shrubbery and flowers set out, and there's a delightful, home-like atmosphere that is truly refreshing.

A new flume and a good powerhouse takes care of the waste water that goes over the dam, and the beautiful part of it is, the flume was put in by local help, supervised by Superintendent S. R. Powers at a great saving to the company. Mr. Powers, though quiet and unassuming, is a very capable and energetic superintendent.

This mill makes print cloth, and has run regularly, giving work to a large number of people, some of whom have lived here for years. The river, "South Fork," I believe it is called, with the rugged hills capped with pretty trees and nice homes, make a really beautiful scene, especially in Spring, with Judas trees and dogwood in full bloom.

One can't help noticing the concrete platforms and walks that have been among the many improvements here since Alfred Moore became president. He builds for permanency, and also considers beauty and convenience in every arrangement.

The Textile Bulletin is a regular visitor to all the key men and others here, and it is always a pleasure to visit High Shoals.

(Continued on Page 42)

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABBOTT MACHINE CO., Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

ACME STEEL CO., THE, 2840 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Sales Offices: Georgia—Atlanta, Acme Steel Co. of Ga., Inc., 603 Stewart Ave.; F. H. Webb, Mgr., 1231 Oxford Rd., N. E.; C. A. Carrell, 2135 Cascade Rd., S. W. North Carolina—Charlotte, F. G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive, South Carolina—Greenville, G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St. Tennessee—Signal Mountain, W. G. Polley, 802 James Blvd. Florida—Orlando, R. N. Sillars, 605 E. Gore Ave. Louisiana—New Orleans, J. C. Brill, 518 Gravier St.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 914 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 390 S. Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hurry, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

ALROSE CHEMICAL CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., A. M. Burt, 1700 N. Elm St., Greensboro, N. C.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices: Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Rooms 716-19 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 846 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; 1005-6 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 619 Mercantile Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 201 Petroleum Bldg., 1314 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.; 310 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 620 S. 5th St., Architects & Bldrs. Exhibit Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 1433 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 7 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

AMERICAN CASABLANCAS CORP., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Warehouse, 1000 W. Morehead St. F. Casablanca and J. Casablanca, Executives; J. Rabasa, Technical Expert.

AMERICAN COOLAIR CORP., Jacksonville, Fla. J. E. Graves, Jr., secretary-treasurer. Factory ventilating engineer, Clark R. Trimble, 205 Cottage Place, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Hugh Puckett, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.; D. Floyd Burns, Jr., Box 198, Durham, N. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. Succeeded by Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Atlanta Division. (See this company's listing.)

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Rep., S. C. Stimson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Dewey St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 906 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, 602 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Herbert Booth, Claridge Manor Apt., Birmingham, Ala.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

CHARLES BOND CO., 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., Harold C. Smith, Greenville, S. C.; Harold C. Smith, Jr., Greenville, S. C.; John C. Turner, P. O. Box 1344, Atlanta, Ga.

BORNE, SCRYMSEY CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Slevier, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps., W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, 1216 Kenilworth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, 303 Hill St., LaGrange, Ga.

BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex.

BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., J. H. Zahn, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., Charlotte, N. C.

CIBA CO., Inc., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

CLINTON CO., Clinton, Iowa. Luther Knowles, Sou. Agt., Box 127, Telephone 2-2436, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Grady Gilbert, Telephone 1132, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., W. T. Smith, 2 Morgan Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Lee Gilbert, Box 481, Tel. 2913, Spartanburg, S. C.; A. C. Boyd, 1071 Bellevue Drive, N. E., Tel. Hemlock 7055, Atlanta, Ga.; Dana H. Alexander (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Birmingham, Ala. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta Service Warehouse, Atlanta.

COOLING & AIR CONDITIONING CORP., THE, 101 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga., J. C. Marlow, Mgr.; 708 Guilford Bldg., Greensboro, N. C., A. B. Wason, Mgr.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Plant, Charlotte, N. C.

CUTLER, ROGER W., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Southern Tape Agent: Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Roll Agents: Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittemore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; Dixie Roll & Cot Co., Macon, Ga.; Morrow Roller Shop, Albemarle, N. C.; Greenville Roll & Leather Co., Greenville, S. C. Take Up Roll Agent: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

DAUGHTRY SHEET METAL CO., Charlotte, N. C.

DENISON MFG. CO., THE, 145 Lyman St., Asheville, N. C. Sou. Rep., L. B. Denison, Genl. Mgr.

DILLARD PAPER CO., Greensboro, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C.

DRAKE CORP., Norfolk, Va.

DRAPER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C., Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc., E. I., Organic Chemicals Dept., Dyestuffs and Fine Chemicals Div., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Sou. Sales Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; J. D. Sandridge, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr. Technical. Sou. Warehouses, 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., C. H. Asbury, H. B. Constable, J. P. Franklin, J. F. Gardner, L. E. Green, M. D. Haney, W. R. Ivey, S. A. Pettus, A. W. Picken, N. R. Vieira, Charlotte Office; J. T. McGregor, Jr., James A. Kidd, 1035 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Jr., G. H. Boyd, 804 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, T. R. Johnson, Greenville, S. C.; W. F. Crayton, Adam Fisher, Jr., W. A. Howard, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Grasselli Chemicals Dept., Wilmington, Del. Howard J. Smith, Dist. Sales Mgr., W. F. Hummel, Salesman, 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Rayon Div., F. H. Coker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C. Acetate Div., J. J. Cook, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc., E. I., The R. & H. Chemicals Dept., Wilmington, Del. R. M. Levy, Dist. Sales Mgr., 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

EATON, PAUL B., 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

ENGINEERING SALES CO., 217 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., S. R. and V. G. Brookshire.

FOSTER MACHINE CO., Westfield, Mass. Sou. Office, 813 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

FRANKLIN MACHINE CO., 44 Cross St., Providence, R. I.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

FREDERICK IRON & STEEL CO., THE, Frederick, Md. Sou. Reps., R. L. Selby, Piedmont Engineering Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Boiler Equipment Service Co., Atlanta, Ga.

GENERAL COAL CO., 1215 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., C. L. Rowe, Sou. Sales Mgr. Reps., J. W. Lassiter, F. W. Reagan, E. H. Chapman, Charlotte, N. C.; J. C. Borden, Grace American Bldg., Richmond, Va.; D. H. R. Wigg, Wainwright Bldg., Norfolk, Va.; W. A. Counts, Law & Commerce Bldg., Bluefield, W. Va.; H. C. Moshell, Peoples Bank Bldg., Charleston, S. C.; P. W. Black, Greenville, S. C.; H. G. Thompson, Bristol, Tenn.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP., 435 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Glinn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

GILL LEATHER CO., Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps., Gastonia, N. C., W. G. Hamner, Greenville, S. C., W. J. Hoore, Ralph Gossett, Dallas, Tex., Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc.

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Inc., THE, Akron, O. Sou. Offices and Reps., W. C. Killick, 209-11 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. Reynolds Barker, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; C. O. Roome, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. H. Nelberding, 1123 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; W. R. Burt, 3rd and Guthrie, Louisville, Ky.; R. G. Abbott, Allen and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va.; E. A. Filley and R. B. Warren, 214 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; J. L. Sinclair, 700 S. 21st St., Birmingham, Ala.; Atlanta Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Battey Machinery Co., Rome, Ga.; Bluefield Supply Co., Bluefield, W. Va.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Knoxville Belting & Supply Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Laurel Mach. & Fdry. Co., Laurel, Miss.; Orlando Armature Works, Orlando, Fla.; McComb Supply Co., Harlan, Ky., and Jellico, Tenn.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mississippi Fdry. & Mach. Co., Jackson, Miss.; Moore-Handley Hdw. Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Morgan's, Inc., Savannah, Ga.; Mulberry Supply Co., Mulberry, Fla.; C. T. Patterson Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Pensacola Tool & Supply Corp., Pensacola, Fla.; I. W. Phillips, Tampa, Fla.; Pye-Barker Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Ralley Milam Hdw. Co., Miami, Fla.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Superior Iron Works & Supply Co., Shreveport, La.; Taylor Iron Works & Supply Co., Macon, Ga.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Tidewater Supply Co., Norfolk, Va., Columbia, S. C., Asheville, N. C.

GREENVILLE BELTING CO., Greenville, S. C.

GULF OIL CORPORATION OF PA., Successor to GULF REFINING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Division Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga.—A. M. Wright, Greenville, S. C.; T. C. Scaffa, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. H. Hooten, Gastonia, N. C.; R. G. Burkhalter, Charlotte, N. C.; G. P. King, Jr., Augusta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Tex.; Louisville, Ky.; Toledo, O.

HART PRODUCTS CORP., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Mgr., Charles C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C. Sales Reps., Tally W. Piper, Box 524, Fairfax, Ala., W. R. Sargent, Greenville, S. C.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Offices, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., J. C. Martin, Agt.; Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Elmer J. McVey, Mgr.; Fritz Swefel, Fred Dickinson, Jim Miller, sales and service representatives.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY, Wilmington, Del. Distributors—Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Hercules Powder Co., Paper Makers Chemical Div., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouses—American Storage and Warehouse Co., 505-513 Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Warehouse Co., 511-513 Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.; South Atlantic Bonded Warehouse Corp., Washington and Macon Sts., Greensboro, N. C.

HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

HOLBROOK RAWHIDE CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., W. H. Brinkley, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Walter Andrews, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. L. Elbert, 1806 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Kinney, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. O. Wylie, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. J. Reilly, 2555 Peachtree, Apt. No. 45, Atlanta, Ga.; James A. Brittain, 1526 Sutherland Place, Homewood, Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Byrnes, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.; B. E. Dodd, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

HOUGHTON WOOL CO., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 2084, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. S. W. Rep., Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc., Mail Route 5, Dallas, Tex.; J. Floyd Childs, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

HUBINGER CO., THE, Keokuk, Iowa. Southeastern Sales Rep., Chester M. Goodyear, 1284 Piedmont Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse stocks at Greenville, S. C., Winston-Salem, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

KENNEDY CO., W. A., 814 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.

JACOBS MFG. CO., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Pres., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Dan B. Griffin, Southern Sales Rep., E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co. Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

JACKSON LUMBER CO., Lockhart, Ala.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 1115 S. 26th St., Birmingham, Ala.

LAUREL SOAP MFG. CO., Inc., 2607 E. Toga St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., A. Henry Gaede, P. O. Box 1083, Charlotte, N. C.

MCLEOD, INC., WILLIAM, 33 Elm St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Edward Smith, Asheboro, N. C.

MAGUIRE & CO., JOHN P., 370 Fourth Ave., New York City. Sou. Rep., Taylor R. Durham, First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

THE MERROW MACHINE CO., 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 721, Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

MOCCASIN BUSHING CO., Chattanooga, Tenn. Sou. Jobbers: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; M. C. Thurston Co., Richmond, Va.; Ferebee-Johnson Co., Lynchburg, Va.; Knoxville Belting Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss. Foundry & Mch. Co., Jackson, Miss.; Corinth Machine Co., Corinth, Miss.; Industrial Supplies Co., LaGrange, Ga.; Phillips Hdw. & Supply Co., Columbus, Ga.; Macon Supply Co., Macon, Ga.; Owen-Richards Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Matthews-Morse Sales Co., 909 S. Mint St., Charlotte, N. C.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Inc., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Offices and Plant, Cedar town, Ga. Sou. Reps., D. Rion, Cedar town, Ga.; C. E. Elphick, 100 Bulst Ave., Greenville, S. C.; R. B. MacIntyre, care D. G. MacIntyre, Franklinton, N. C.; Paul Starke, 2026 Eaton Place, Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Small, 226 Bolling Road, Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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Visiting The Mills

(Continued from Page 39)

Had the good fortune to be here at the time when Alfred Moore, president and treasurer, and C. L. Chandler, vice president and general manager, were making their regular weekly visit; both were looking in fine trim.

L. H. Miller, overseer carding; W. O. Long, overseer spinning; J. M. Boiles and C. H. Keener, overseers weaving; L. E. Holler, overseer cloth room; V. B. Lindsay, master mechanic; W. E. Daniels, C. F. Kanipe, B. L. Parsons, F. L. Timmons, A. P. Tisdale, M. L. Walters, W. D. Bumgarner are among the assistant overseers; J. R. Abernathy, H. T. Heafner, and R. G. Jamison, progressive section men.

Open New Mill At Randleman Soon

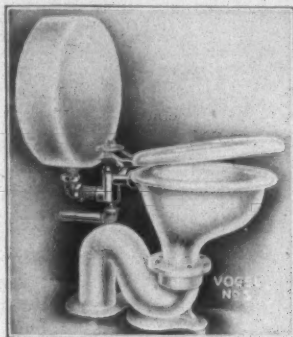
Randleman, N. C.—A new plant, the Laughlin Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mills, will be opened soon in Randleman, according to information obtained recently. T. L. Laughlin, who has been in the automobile business in High Point, will be manager, and stockholders include W. J. Armfield, Jr., of Asheboro, and A. B. Beasley, of Randleman. Plans for the new building are already being approved, and construction will begin soon. New equipment will be used.

They're BUILT to LAST

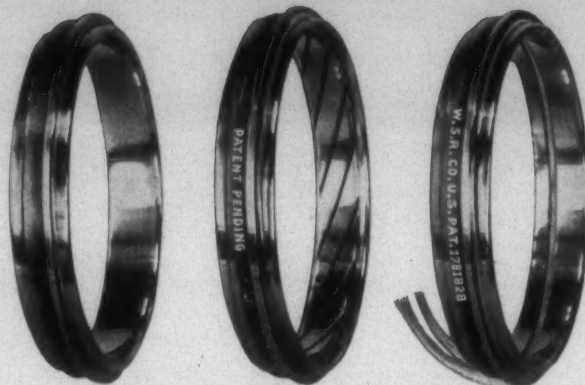
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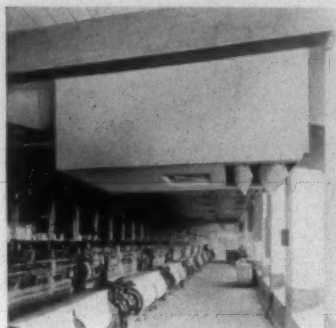
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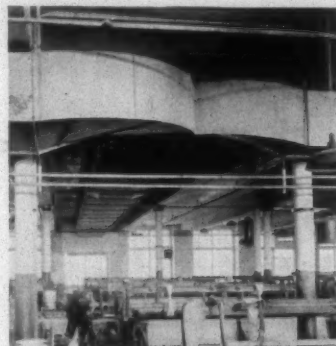
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